THE Gleichen Call

Eighth Year, No. 52 | GLEICHEN, ALBERTA, THURSDAY, MARCH 18, 1915 | Per Year $1.50

Provincial Library Mar 21-15

Golden Jubilee, K.P. Win Cup and Purse

The 3rd rank team of Golden Jubilee Lodge, No. 35, Knights of Pythias, Gleichen, are now the recognized ritualistic champions of the order in Alberta—having won the cup put up by C. F. P. Conny-beare of Lethbridge, supreme representative, for competition in the conferring of 3rd rank work at each annual meeting of the grand lodge.

Proud indeed are the members of the winning team, and proud indeed are the members of the local lodge.

Only a year old on the 19th of last month this lodge has shown an increase in their membership of more than double its numbers since institution night and now stands as an exemplification of that spirit which should premate all workers of Pythianism and makes them a credit to their order and their own home town. Their beautiful work was a revelation to the representatives of the subordinate lodges of other towns and the winners received the honor which was their due for work well done. The work put on by the teams of Lethbridge Lodge and Medicine Hat was good but lack of accuracy counted against them.

The contest took place at Medicine Hat on March 11th, at the close of the eighth annual convention of the Grand Lodge and in the presence of the grand lodge officers, representatives and visiting Knights. Six judges were appointed, three of them to act as official judges and none of the six knew who the three were to be until after the contest was over. At the close of the contest the names of the judges were announced and their decision declared Golden Jubilee Lodge of Gleichen the winners of the cup and purse of $50.

Twenty-nine mistakes were marked against the winners and when one considers that even the dropping of a letter from the end of a word counts a point against a speaker the record is a grand one. The judges were Grand Vice Chancellor J. B. Boese, of Claresholm; Grand Representative A. J. Honey of Sedgewick and Grand Representative E. D. Stimson of Elson. They were perfectly fair and impartial in all their work.

Last year the cup was won by Sedgewick Lodge No. 19, at Sedgewick, where the 1914 session of the Grand Lodge was held. This lodge forfeited the cup this year through non-attendance.

After the competition was over the Pythian Sisters of Myrtle Lodge No. 1, Medicine Hat, entertained all visiting Knights in the city at a dance and supper in the spacious Odd Fellows Hall and everyone enjoyed themselves until morning.

The members of Golden Jubilee, No. 35 are very enthusiastic workers, proud of the order and their own lodge in particular and are at all times ready to start something worth while or celebrate something they have started. The new members—and they are many—are just as enthusiastic as the oldest ones in all that tends for good. With this spirit uppermost in the minds of all and working together in harmony and peace, it is little wonder that they swept everything before them, and strong indeed must be the team that wrests the cup from the present holders. To become permanent property the cup must be won three times in succession. Congratulations to you, Golden Jubilee, and next year repeat the trick.

Nineteen members composed the team, and the candidate who was taken along with the team made the total twenty, as follows:

J. L. McCrimmon, Monitor,
J. L. Laycock, Pythagoras,
G. H. Farquharson, King,
I. Stinson, first senator,
Bruce Awrey, second senator,
Roy Carson, third senator,
W. Gordon, fourth senator,
Fred Jones, fifth senator,
E. C. Payne, sixth senator,
J.L. McCrimmon, seventh senator
T. Davidson, eighth senator,
George Bell, nineth senator,
N W. McMillan, tenth senator,
George Evans, Herald,
R. B. Hayes, Scribe,
J. L. Laycock, Headsman,
E. E. Holland, Master at Arms,
J. C. Wainwright, M. W.,
R. C. Fawcett, candidate,
E. C. Payne, Captain.

LOCAL and GENERAL

The question of woman's rights is now due to take a back seat for a while. Millinery openings will be the all absorbing topic.

Oil has again got the floor, sidewalk and roof. If you havn't a few shares in Herron Elder you are strictly out of it so far as conversation is concerned. We have not heard much except that 900 feet of oil is in well No. 2 so don't let the rumors get away with the flour barrel.

One day last week Ossie and Mike hit the ties all the way to Cluny and took the train home. It is said the Cluny depot agent looked without avail for pocket books but decided not to call the police and was happy when he learned from Agent Macdonald that the pedestrians had reported no losses.

Monday afternoon Messrs. Jas. Paul and son, F. Coultier and Chas. Gaynor of Springfield, Mass., and Albert Briselle of Holyoke, Mass., arrived in Gleichen and are now driving over the country north of town, seeking farm locations. They are already quite satisfied but have not fully decided just where they will locate.

The CALL has received a postal card from the postmaster at White Horse, Yukon, stating that this paper could no longer be delivered to A. S. Spreadbury giving as his official reason that he is dead. This will come as a surprise to many of the Gleichen old-timers as he was with the Mounted Police here for a number of years. He left here to accompany the police in to the Yukon at the time of the Klondike gold rush and has remained there since, although he visited Gleichen several times to look after his property here.

The oil fever broke out in Calgary again on Monday and there are slight indications of it here. This time the Alberta Petroleum No. 2 is responsible, which is better known as a well of the old Herron-Elder Co. It begins to appear that our old townsmen, Messrs. Dingman and Elder, know something about oil. Let us hope they may yet return to their first love—Gleichen—and prove what they have so persistantly claimed for this town and backed up by the expenditure of thousands of dollars.

Town and District News

Are you ready for gardening?

The snow is fast disappearing.

News this week is as scarce as money.

Spring is at hand—new settlers are arriving.

Reg. Jowett was a visitor from the soldiers camp on Tuesday.

Liberal-Conservative meeting on Saturday evening, March 20th.

Another store will be opened in a few days. Gleichen is growing.

The Gleichen Trading Co. millinery opening is set for March 23

M. Osler was in from Queenstown Monday for the first time in about three months.

Mrs. W. P. Evans entertained a few friends last Thursday evening at a bridge drive.

Eggs are down to two bits a doz If we had two bits we could afford to eat an egg a day.

The little gopher is again with us He has been seen by several parties in the last few days.

The Gleichen Trading Co. will open its spring millinery display on Tuesday next, March 23rd.

After loafing around all winter get busy like the gophers and let people know that you're alive.

All the ladies who appreciate nice millinery will visit the Gleichen Trading Co. store next Tuesday.

The next big thing is the Al Azhar minstrels entertainment and dance. It happens on Friday, March 26.

Just think of the chance of seeing all the latest millinery creations at the Gleichen Trading Co. Tuesday.

Sell your old accounts! We will buy them. Send them today! Crown Mercantile Agencies, Calgary.

A. Wertz of Cluny held down I. Stinson's tonsorial chair last Thursday while Mr. Stinson was at the Hat.

And still our merchants are beating out the mail order houses. Who says we can't save money by buying at home.

Sewer creek has opened up and the small boy in his rubber boots is in his glory. Part of the time he is in the creek.

The "Patirotism and Production Conference" opens at 1:30 this afternoon—Thursday—and should be most interesting.

Well, now, who can blame the Knights if they feel a little gay over that cup? Thirteen hundred other brothers in Alberta had the glorious privilege of doing it.

The auction sale at R. M. Allen's Tuesday proved most satisfactory to him and Auctioneer Beach, while the purchasers went away happy.

One of our advertisers states "We move anything with two ends". Why not hook on to the Kaiser's army? See if you can find the ad

Did you get an invitation to pay your CALL subscription. If not. Don't be bashful. You will be welcome any hour of the day or night.

Bassano is going to have the oil fever soon. A company has signified their intention to drill for oil in a very short time. Well here's hoping.

Base ball days are coming. Already the germ is in the air. Several of the boys are limbering up their arms and gettings their paws in shape.

W. F. Robson of Cluny has been fighting sickness for several days. Their little baby has been the sufferer. We are pleased to report is recovering.

Some one has said that a fly killed in the early spring is equal to a mi[illegible] Alright n[illegible]k us up a million, we killed on[illegible]en it was not looking.

The farmers have been busy the past few weeks getting everything in shape for spring work. The prospects for a bumper crop are great. Let her come. We are here first.

Robt. Rowe, manager of Rowe, Rowe & Rowe, returned last week from a visit to his home in the east where he was called owing to the serious illness of his mother, who it is pleasing to state has quite recovered.

T. H. Beach has arranged for an auction sale of horses, implements, household effects, etc., belonging to Jos. Nester at Harry Baker's farm at Major, Sec. 5, 19, 20, west of 4, at 1 o'clock Saturday afternoon, March 27th.

Thomas Davidson has purchased the business carried on under the name of Rowe, Rowe & Rowe as will be seen in his advt. in this issue. "Scotty" is prepared to give entire satisfaction in all arts of painting, paper hanging, etc.

Already a number have accepted the CALL's offer to send free of charge a copy of this paper to the wives, mothers or sisters of any of the Gleichen men who have enlisted, until they return and will appreciate it if the rest will send in the addresses to whom they would like to send the CALL.

Mrs. W. P. Pinder met with a very painful accident one day last week. She started to go down the steps leading to the cellar of the Pinder Cafe when she missed her footing and fell to the bottom. For some hours she remained unconscious after being moved to her home and it was found she had received severe bruises and sprains that still confine her to her bed. We are pleased to say she is now nicely recovering.

Shriner Minstrel Show Friday, March 26

The Al Azhar Shriner Ministrels of Calgary have been engaged to produce one of their popular entertainments in the Gleichen Opera House on Friday evening, March 26th, and the local Masons and their friends are all agog over the fact of being able to induce artists with the reputation they have earned for themselves to come to Gleichen. To quote one of the Calgary dailes:

"Too much cannot be said of the Shriner Minstrels. Reports from the box office show a wide sale of seats and crowded houses. Many of the performers are old professionals who have been induced to return to the footlights to please the public. The high class work accomplished by the chorus, which is made up of some of the best male voices in Calgary, can hardly be compared with anything rendered in this city It is well balanced and the renunciation is exceptionally good. The harmonious blending of the different parts, under the capable musical director, Mr. J. Harry Alexander, has been brought to a degree of proficiency seldom attained outside of the select professionals."

These Minstrels have already played before two crowded house in the Sherman Grand at Calgary and after leaving Gleichen are to put on the same show in Edmonton and other large cities in the west.

They are described as providing two and a half hours of refined entertaint and supplying many jokes that will be entirely of a local character.

This is not all for the entertainment will be followed by a dance for which the music will be supplied by a Calgary orchestra.

The admission for the show and dance is only $1, and seats may be reserved on payment of 50 cents extra at A. R. Yates' drug store, where the plan of the hall may be seen.

The Gleichen Trading Co.

MILLINERY OPENING!

HAVING engaged an expert Milliner of vast experience the ladies of Gleichen will have an opportunity of seeing all the latest creations in the millinery art in our store Starting

On Tuesday, March 23rd

THE display will give you all the latest styles in quality and quantity that are shown in the largest Western Cities. Every lady loves to at least see the styles and it will cost nothing to come and admire our beautiful spring Stock

The Place to go Is

THE GLEICHEN TRADING CO. LTD. GENERAL MERCHANTS

Between tin cans, kids and water the celestials on the bank of sewer creek are having the time of their lives these balmy days. A tin dam may be a frail structure but it serves the purpose if not cleared away and if broken poles, bits of board and iron rods are evidence then John Chinamen has been kept busy tearing down the handiwork of the mischief makers.

Subscribe for the Call today.

Hogs are Going Up

But we are still selling our Home Cured HAMS and BACON for 18c. and LARD at 15c. per pound

Quarantine Released

We are now released from quarantine and are again in the market for all classes of hogs at the highest market prices

Cash for Hides and Pelts

Don't forget we are still paying 12 1-2c. per pound for good hides

PIONEER MARKET

Pacific Cold Storage Co.

Her Vengeance

By Basil Tozer

Ward, Lock & Co., Limited
London, Melbourne and Toronto

(Continued)

"Too lucky by half," said Hugh; "whenever we are in doubt what to do next, some unexpected stroke of luck happens to guide us on our way; it gives me the strangest feeling, as if some unseen hand were leading us to some destination we have no idea of. I wish we had not brought Delia with us."

"Nonsense," said Mr. Hetherington, in his robust way, "I am not afraid, if you are. As for Delia, I want to talk to you about her; do you really want to marry her, or is it just the money?"

"It is not the money," Hugh answered, flushing; "I do not think that either Delia or I care about the money."

"You do, of course, but Delia does not; she hardly understands the importance of money," said Mr. Hetherington in grave and rather regretful tones; "if I had forbidden your engagement, she would have been only the more set upon it. I decided to risk giving my consent in the hope of her tiring of you. She does not seem to have done that," he added thoughtfully, "but what I did not anticipate is that you appear to be getting tired of her first."

"I am not tired of her," said Hugh, quickly and uncomfortably.

"Do you want to marry her?" asked Mr. Hetherington.

"No," said Hugh frankly.

"I wish I knew what you were up to," said Mr. Hetherington, looking at him with almost a touch of awe; "you have something up your sleeve, but what it is I can't quite see. And to think I once thought you were a quiet, slow, honest, trustworthy sort of chap who would make an admirable head cashier for me; Lord! what an escape I have had."

"Have you?" said Hugh, wondering whether to regard himself as complimented or insulted."

"But I am going to speak to you candidly," said Mr. Hetherington, "and I can tell you, in the first place, that if you don't want to marry Delia you have been going the very worst way to work. If you had made violent love to her, she would very likely have quarrelled with you by now. As it is, you have only puzzled and piqued her by your attitude of indifference. Unless you change your method, or she does get bored with you, or something else happens, she will be getting seriously and earnestly in love with you. And if ever Delia falls really in love with any one, it will be a serious matter. Delia flings all her energies into her passions, and while hitherto that has shown itself chiefly in exaggerated tempers and wilfulness, I have always felt that if she did fall in love with any one before I could get her interested in more sensible things, such as money making and gaining a high position in the world, that there would be the mischief to pay. So I just give you warning that if you are not careful, Delia, in place of the fancy for you she has at present, will be getting a passion for you."

"Ugh,' said Hugh, shivering, "I mean—I wish you wouldn't talk like that, uncle. It's—it's—disconcertin', by Jove!"

"I am warning you," said his uncle gravely. "I have been watching you and Delia pretty closely, and I don't believe you care two pins for her, and I believe her first fancy for you that I thought would die out quite quickly is strengthening into something deep. If you are thinking of any other woman—as I have thought sometimes—you had better not let Delia guess it. She would poison her, you know."

"By Jove!" said Hugh, "I do believe she would, and as he spoke he thought of Eira, and her pale face and her deep and searching eyes, and it struck home to him with a conviction of absolute certainty that what his uncle said was true.

If Delia guessed, there was in her wild and unrestrained nature all the elements of a great tragedy.

"So think about what I have said," continued his uncle. "I wanted you to come with us because I thought the more Delia saw of you the sooner the quarrel would come. But that has been a failure. "Sometimes," added Mr. Hetherington, wtih a deep sigh, "I almost wish I were a poor man—money brings with it may troubles."

"It does indeed," said Hugh, "and it strikes me that may be very forcibly brought home to us very soon. Had we not better go in and see if Delia has come downstairs yet?"

"Don't mention this man, Dodd, to her," said Mr. Hetherington quickly; "it may be advisable to leave her if we have to go to see Noah Siddle; and if she knows where we have gone she may insist on following us."

Hugh nodded, thinking this precaution wise, and they went back into the dining room, where they found Delia sitting amazed in her chair, on her countenance an expression of the most absolute astonishment; while over her hair and down her face trickled milk from a jug that had apparently just been emptied over her head. Opposite to her sat Mr. Tom Waters, continuing his meal, his face as grave and composed as previously, but with a certain redness about one ear which suggested much to Hugh. As they entered, Delia lifted her hand—but very slowly, and as no longer quite certain that this hand was still her own or that she knew what to do with it—and wiped away some of the milk that had trickled into her eyes.

"Good lord! what's this?" cried Mr. Hetherington.

"Oh, pa!" said Delia feebly, and the look of amazed bewilderment that she wore seemed even to increase in intensity. It was evident there was no longer anything in the whole universe of which she was now quite certain.

But Mr. Waters continued his meal with relish and solemnity.

"Will you kindly explain?" said Hugh, speaking to him.

Waters recognized the threat in the soldly polite tones that Hugh used, and his own hand fell at once, as though by accident, on the pocket in which he carried a pistol.

"The young lady and I have been getting acquainted," he said.

"But—" began Hugh.

"Be quiet, Hugh," said Delia, wiping her face and blinking her eyes.

"I insist—" began Mr. Hetherington in loud tones.

"Papa," said Delia, "shut up!"

"It was only a little bargain between me and the young lady," said Waters amiably, taking his hand away from his pistol, as he began to understand that neither of the two Englishmen was armed. "She came down and asked where you were, and I said I didn't know. She told me to go and hunt you up, and I said I was otherwise occupied. She said what she thought of me, and I said nothing at all, which I know was mean, and I apologized for it, being well aware nothing could have been more calculated to make any female real mad. So she up and caught me a clip on the ear, and I offered to bet that if she did that again I would empty the milk jug over her head. She did it again, and I won my bet, and now we are acquainted we shall be real friends, I hope."

"Shall we, brute?" cried Delia with a sudden spasm of rage, and seizing the coffee pot she hurled it clear at his head.

But Mr. Waters had a quick eye, and dodged; and before Delia knew that her own attack had failed, he had snatched up a dish of syrup and clapped it on top of her head.

"We are getting real intimate, we are," he said genially, resuming his seat.

Delia jumped up, hesitated, looked round her with a wild air, and then burst into tears and rushed out of the room.

"Your daughter, sir?" asked Mr. Waters of Mr. Hetherington; "I admire her spirit, and am thankful she don't wear rings," and he felt his ear thoughtfully, the one whose color seemed lately to have increased in tone.

"I'll swear she is mad," gasped Hugh; "I'll swear she is."

"Not at all," said Waters indignantly, "she is simply a fine, high-spirited young lady, and clear grit all through, and if you dare say a word against her, just come out on the vacant lot behind this hotel, and I'll chew you up in about two minutes, so there won't be enough of you left to sweep the sidewalk down with."

As Hugh was about twice Mr. Waters' weight, this was a sufficiently valourous offer; the more so as, since Waters had assured himself that the others were not armed, he had not given the least hint of his own possession of a loaded pistol in his pocket. But Hugh, after staring at him for a moment in sheer surprise, could not repress a laugh.

"Confound your cheek," he cried: "are you pretending to be her champion, when you have just been deluging her with milk and treacle?"

"That was only our little way of making friends," said Waters calmly; "though I am glad that coffee pot wasted its sweetness on the desert air over against the wall of the room. Is the young lady often like this?"

Hugh hesitated, and Mr. Waters sighed deeply.

"I was hoping it was a privilege reserved for me," he said disappointedly; "may I ask if she has ever hove a coffee pot at you, sir?"

"Why, no," admitted Hugh, "never."

"Then I am still one ahead of you in her friendship, sir," said Mr. Waters, brightening up, "and I shall make a point of endeavoring to see her again. I never met a lady who impressed me more favorably on first acquaintance," he added, feeling his ear again.

Hugh looked at Mr. Hetherington, and shrugged his shoulders helplessly, and they returned to the verandah.

"I am sure she is mad," declared Hugh; "no sane woman could behave like that in a public hotel."

"Much she cares about its being public," retorted Mr. Hetherington. "I remember once she knocked a man's top hat down over his face because he had been making eyes at her, and that was on the Brighton Pier. I had better go up and see if she is all right."

He went upstairs accordingly, but found Delia's door locked, and could get no answer when he knocked. Certain sounds of splashing suggested, however, that she was engaged on no doubt necessary ablutions; and somewhat relieved in mind, Mr. Hetherington went down again to join Hugh, and set out with him to keep the appointment with John Dood.

CHAPTER XX.

Mr. Hetherington's Plan

As they passed out of the hotel, and along the sidewalk towards the drug store Dodd had pointed out to them, Mr. Hetherington turned to his nephew, and said:

"Hugh, do you remember this Dodd said he had come to meet two negroes who were to assist Siddle?"

"Yes," said Hugh, "I remember. Why?"

"Nothing, nothing," replied Mr. Hetherington, but it was evident that he was thinking deeply.

At the drug store—the chemist's shop, to give it the name Hugh and Mr. eHtherington used for it—they paused and looked round, and at once saw Dodd, apparently waiting for them at a little distance. He made them a slight sign to follow him, and turned off down a side street, where, past half a dozen or so of scattered frame houses, one came soon to the open prairie.

When the wooden sidewalk merged into the open prairie, and they were at some distance from the nearest house, Dodd paused, and the two Englishmen joined him.

"Say, now," he began abruptly, "do you mean that about the $10,000?"

"Certainly," replied Mr. Hetherington.

"How much down?"

"$500."

Dodd held out his hand, and Mr. Hetherington took from his breast pocket a bundle of bank bills, extracted five for $100 each, and handed them to Dodd, who took them, looked at them, and put them in his own pocket, and then suffered his features to relax into a broad smile.

"Sir," he said, "I like you, and I like your way of doing business. I have worked for Noah Siddle long enough, and he has never once treated me white and square like that. I don't believe he has it in him. Sir, I shall be proud to work for you."

"Very good," said Mr. Hetherington, "and if we succeed you shall have the rest of the money quite as promptly. Now, about that paper that was stolen from me. I suppose this Noah Siddie has it?"

"Yes," said Dodd, "and he is starting to experiment with it as soon as the two niggers I am waiting for have arrived. It is something so almighty private, seems he can't trust his own folk. He will be good and mad they ain't come, for I was to return tonight, so as he could see them first thing in the morning."

(To be Continued)

Heroism in Modern War

Feats Recorded by Historians Contain no Acts of Daring That Outshines Achievements of Fighters Today

History does not tell of any more courageous heroes than those to be found on the battlefields of the warring nations in Europe today, according to an article printed in a recent issue of the Figaro.

"Here we have incidents of daring, both of officers and soldiers, for in these lists all ranks are put together," the Figaro says. "These are extracts from the reports, magnificent military literature which surpasses the writings of Aeschylus, Plutarch and the Lives of the Saints. I have said Aeschylus. You will remember of the Athenian soldier who kept hold of a Persian ship at the battle of Salamis, even though his hands were cut off. Read this, then:

"'Grimault, a sergeant in the Seventieth infantry, who has lost three fingers, refuses to abandon his post.'

"I spoke of Plutarch. He used to refer to all kinds of daring. Here are several instances of courage.

"'Barrois, a soldier in the 306th infantry having been fatally wounded, cried out before he fell: "I have been hit, but I would that I had another life to give. Vive la France!"'

"'Flatland, captain of the 298th regiment of infantry, showed great bravery and rare qualities as a leader in the fighting of September 6 and 7. At the point of bayonets on the 7th with his company he took a trench of the enemy, making twenty-six prisoners and himself captured a German flag. Wishing to take the second line, in which the enemy had taken shelter, he charged at the head of his men, crying: "One more effort, boys, and we'll take them." Mortally wounded, he gave orders to the soldiers who would have tended him to let him alone and keep up the advance. He died a few minutes later where he had been laid, stretching out his hand after his men, as if to urge them on.'

"That could well cause one to weep. Here is another:

"'Blandin, a captain of the 104th infantry, at the head of his regiment, seriously wounded in the attack which he was making with his 400 men, refused to be carried to the rear, saying to his lieutenant: "The firing of this company is very important. Take the command and lead them on."'

"I spoke of the Lives of the Saints. Read of this incident:

"'Fayre, an officer in the 43rd cuirassier regiment of dragoons, during an attack on foot on a village, October 10, was sent to take a message from the colonel to a more exposed position at the front. Having completed his mission in safety he took his place in the rear of a line of marching scouts, completely worn out by the work. Then, in the course of a difficult retreat, seeing two of his companions fatigued, he gave to one of them his own cloak.'

"Saint Martin did not give more than half of his. One woman, speaking of these reports, said: 'They are all heroes.' But why not do something to perpetuate the name and fame of these brave men? And here is a plan suggested by an enthusiastic man who has read the lists of bravery: Why not in each of the villages and towns where the men were born give to some street the name of one of these men who served his country so well? The families of those who are dead will gain perpetual consolation in their grief. Children will read the inscriptions and older citizens will tell them of the undying homage which the fatherland pays."

Dwarf Girl Made to Grow

A physician of Rochester, Ind., has come into fame locally by the treatment of Harriet Ross, 15, of that city, who has been dwarfed since birth.

The girl, who is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Omar Ross, is unusually bright. She was greatly grieved by childish taunts about her size, and pleadings to her parents to take her to specialists resulted in trips to large cities, where the best medical aid was enlisted but to no avail.

Then her case was turned over to a local physician, who discovered that her dwarfed condition was due to the fact that she was minus the thryoid glands that scientists know to be responsible for the growth of the human family. Then dangerous operations were started, the physician making regular injections of thryoid serum taken from the glands of healthy sheep, and now, after several months' treatment, the girl has actually grown several inches, airing at such rapid strides that it is expected she will ultimately be of medium height.

The monument to the cat that saved Lieuteaant Lloyd from perishing from cold, which it is proposed to erect at Newport Castle, will not be the only monument commemorating the devotion of a dumb animal. Crouched on his tomb at Delft lies an exquisitely chiselled effigy of a spaniel. This dog saved his master's life by scratching his face and barking when, in a night attack on the camp before Mons, a band of Spanish soldiers were on the point of entering his tent. He and all his guards were fast asleep, and there was but just time for the Prince, after the spaniel had aroused him, to make his escape through the darkness. "To his dying day," relates Motely, "William ever afterwards kept a spaniel of the same race in his bedchamber."

Cape of Good Hope—Sweet sixteen.
Cape Flattery—Twenty.
Cape Lookout—Twenty-five.
Cape Fear—Thirty.
Cape Farewell—Forty.

Power of Wheat

May Yet Have a Place in Compelling Peace

The president's instructions to the department of justice to investigate the price of wheat might properly have covered much more than the presumption that the market is now ruled by illegal combinations. It would surprise no one to learn that a corner is in progress or in contemplation, but there are other questions relating to this staple equally important.

We know perfectly well today that if for any reason we export more wheat than we can spare, prices will soar immoderately. We know that our 1914 crop was large and that we had a surplus of probably 200,000,000 bushels. We know that the European crop last year was 237,000,000 bushels less than that of 1913. We know that most of the wheat-growing nations of the Old World are at war. We know that we have been sending wheat and flour abroad at a prodigious rate. We do not know precisely how much we have left, who actually owns it or where it is.

As there will be no new American wheat before May, it is of the utmost importance that there should be accurate public knowledge very soon as to the status of the actual supply. Corner or no corner, if it shall appear that the war makers are threatening the infliction of famine prices upon this land of plenty, an embargo for a few months would be a neutral and proper remedy.

Such a policy would be a judicious defensive measure in more ways than one. It would safeguard the food of our own people. It would be a notice to the fighting nations that one neutral right can be successfully asserted. Incidentally, it might even be instructive to Great Britain, which, controlling the sea, is playing fast and loose with the shipping and commerce of a country certain in that case to control the wheat that it must have.

Besides investigating these conditions and relationships, there should be an attempt to stimulate greater wheat production. The average yield per acre in the United States, about twelve bushels, might be considerably increased, and by the utilization of lands neglected or poorly cultivated it should be possible to double our crop. If the precedents furnished by past wars are not to be reversed, there will be a greater demand for wheat this year and next, even with peace, than there was last year, of course at rising prices. American farmers may well be counselled to adopt improved methods as well as to seek eager markets. A period of unexampled prosperity is ahead of them if they will prepare for it.

The question of wheat is more than a matter of speculation or of law. It involves national well being at home. It comprehends authority and respect abroad. It may yet be more powerful in compelling peace than invincible armies or matchless navies.—New York World.

Deceiver of Nations

American Lady Sums Up Her Opinion of the Kaiser

He has been the veriest hypocrite that ever trod the earth! This description applied by a Nebraska lady to the Kaiser will doubtless have general endorsement. Her feelings are expressed in a letter to a lady friend in which she describes a trip from the United States to Canada. "The Welland Canal was guarded, and at Niagara Falls all the power houses were closed and under heavy guard. Every bridge that I went on had guards at either end. It was all significant and all surprising to me. I had not realized that Canada would be involved, until there arose an emergency or some crisis. I went on by boat all the way to Quebec, through the beautiful Thousand Isles and down the magnificent St. Lawrence. Isn't it a splendid river? At Quebec all was astir. The first call for troops had been issued—25,000 of them.

"The French and British flags were flying together everywhere. You cannot possibly imagine what a strange impression that gave me. And often the Belgian colors were added. The streets were full of marching soldiers, and there was martial music everywhere. Up in the front of what we would call the 'armory,' though they had another name for it, there was continual drilling going on, first one company and then another being whipped into line. While I was there they voted a fifty million dollar tax; what a bagatelle it seems now.

"That went into effect next morning. I expressed my surprise to some of the Canadians I met, saying I had never dreamed that Canada would be in the war from the start; that I, of course, presumed that, should England be in straits and require help, she would be ready to assist, but certainly not that she would take part in the initial struggle. I wish you could have heard the replies and seen the solemnity with which they assured me that England's trouble was their trouble, that anything that concerned the Mother Country was their concern as well, and that they stood shoulder to shoulder for her defence. Oh, it was magnificent! It was splendid! I had never witnessed anything that compared with such patriotism.

"I tell you it is a wonderful government that can hold its people together like that. And look what they have done—Australia as well as South Africa, and even India, where they seem to us to be aliens. I am without words to express my admiration for any government or for any form of government that can accomplish what I saw manifested in Canada. It stirred me to the very depths of my being. I had admired England before, now I revere her. I cannot be made to believe that such a governemnt, such a people as that, can ever be overcome or supplanted by a system such as the Kaiser typifies.

"As for him, I wake up in the night to call him that which he represents and embodies, anathema. He has been the veriest hypocrite that ever trod the earth, deceiving nations with his pretended peace propaganda while covertly preparing to annihilate them. If there is a God of Justice, no such form of government as he represents can ever triumph in the end and rule the world. I am satisfied that is his ambition; and I believe his end will follow in one way or another that of Napoleon."

Raising Champion Steer

Results of Scientific Breeding and Proper Feeding of Prize Stock

A triumph for scientific breeding and feeding was shown by "Dainty," the champion steer at Guelph Winter Fair. A son of "Royal Archer," imported Shorthorn bull, which heads the herd of John Bright, Canada's live stock commissioner, at Myrtle, he is therefore a nephew of "Nonpareil Archer," Hon. Peter White's famous sire of winners. His mother was also a pure bred Shorthorn.

"Dainty" was a winner a year ago at the show at the Union Stock Yards, Toronto, where he was shown by his breeder, George H. Oke of Alvinston. Purchased there by James Pritchard, of Elora, he was exhibited at Toronto exhibition last year, and it may be recalled that he was second in his class.

Here comes in the science of feeding to the championship the magnificent frame which he had inherited. Carley Beverlen, trained for over six years with the Watts, has spent eight years with veteran Pritchard, and between them they know exactly how to get the best out of Canadian feeds and good cattle.

The ration used with the champion was that given to all eight of the fattening herd. Clover hay is the base of the roughage, with which a little oat chaff is cut up, and, for the eight steers, a pint of molasses and a bushel and a half of turnips are added, the latter being pulped. Mangolds are considered equally good. A gallon three times daily is the quantity of grain given to the champion of 1,400 pounds weight. This consists of rolled oats and a double handful of oil cake, also an Ontario product. Some molasses meal is also used—made in Britain for British feeders. Water is kept before them at all times.

Lots of exercise outside, winter and summer—six to eight hours daily—and loose boxes for quarters, with green cut feed in summer, are regarded as essentials at the Pritchard farm. Summer exercise is given at night to avoid flies. An example of the results of this system is seen in the fact that Pritchard's white steer gained 160 pounds in the 96 days between National Exhibition and Winter Fair.

At the fifth annual Toronto Fat Show held at the Union Stock Yards, John Brown and Son's (Galt) steer, "Hector," who was champion grade and reserve grand champion at Guelph, won the supreme honor. "Dainty," the Guelph winner, was not shown. "Hector" was bred by John Love of Elora, sired by an Aberdeen Angus bull, his mother a grade Shorthorn cow.—Canadian Countryman.

British Cruelly Treated

Charges of Brutality to Prisoners by German Officers Are Made Public at Washington

Charges of brutality on the part of German officers toward British prisoners under transportation from the battelfront to the detention camps, made by a major of the Scottish Rifles, who escaped from prison at Crefeld, were made public in Washington by the British embassy. The report of the officer also has been put into the hands of Ambassador Page by the foreign office in London.

The officer's statement declares that from the time he was captured at La Bassee on the 17th of December until he reached Crefeld he was submitted to "continual abuse and revilement," that his greatcoat was taken from him, and that he, like those who made the trip with him, arrived at their destination after being "starved and confined for three days and nights."

A large part of the journey, he said, was made in a close car used for the transportation of horses, filled with filth and with so little ventilation that it was almost asphyxiating. Fifty-two men and five officers, he asserts, were submitted to these conditions for thirty hours without food.

According to the major, the British prisoners were treated much less considerately than the French, and in one case he states that the British were given only the scant remnants of food left after the French had finished. Many prisoners were spat upon by a German officer.

According to the report, one prisoner, an Irishman, told a story of having been called to a gathering of his compatriots and told by the commandant that the emperor knew of the downtrodden condition of Ireland, and that the Irish were, therefore, to be transported to a better camp and given better treatment and food than the English received. The soldier said the Irish soldiers refused to accept the offer, and remained with the English.

In concluding his statement the major characterized German transportation conditions as "brutal in the extreme, and adds that "evidence collected at Crefeld by officers there shows that officers and men have been killed after capture."

One hundred and fifteen thousand bags of beet sugar seed worth $683,000 in gold have been bought in Germany for American growers, that the American crop may not suffer by the war.

Ed—He seems to be wandering in his mind.

Fred—Well, he can't stray far.

What is Your Best Horse Worth to You?

Yet your best horse is just as liable to develop a Spavin, Ringbone, Splint, Curb or lameness as your poorest!

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

has saved many thousands of dollars in horse flesh by entirely curing these ailments.

Nelson Griffith, Limerick, Sask. writes:

"I have been using your Spavin Cure and find it one of the best liniments. It completely cured a curb on a driving mare".

Don't take chances with your horses. Keep a bottle of Kendall's handy, $1—6 for $5. Our book "Treatise on the Horse" free at druggists or

Dr. B. J. KENDALL CO., Enosburg Falls, Vt. 103

Seed Improvement

Interest in Agriculture Could be Stimulated Through Help of Rural Schools

Can the rural school help to promote a more active interest in pure seed? In answering this question before the Canadian Seed Growers' association, Professor S. B. McCready, nature study department, department of education, Toronto, said, that the possibilities in this diretcion are very great. The Pupils' Progress club idea, which has had such a great development in the United States, is taking hold in Canada as well. Under this scheme, a number of the older children organize into an Oat club, a Potato club, or an Alfalfa club. The teacher does not need to be an expert. She supplies enthusiasm and direction, letting the pupils, to a very large extent, teach themselves.

In one school they have two clubs, a Domestic Science club for the girls, and a Potato club for the boys. The practical work is done at home. At stated times, they meet and discuss matters. The boys, in their corner of the room, have a little meeting on potato growing. One boy reads an original composition; another an extract from some published article. Catch the interest of the boy or girl in some one or other of the vast number of subjects that may be taken up, and afterwards he will teach himself. Get him interested, and you cannot keep him from reading and studying everything relating to the subject. Instead of becoming dissatisfied with home and school, and wanting to go to the shanty, the store or the factory, he finds his attention engrossed by things at home. He works better, too, at his other studies.

Imagine, if you can, what would be the result if every rural school had a little piece of ground on which to demonstrate hardy alfalfa, or some of the O.A.C. No. 21 barley, and that sort of thing. Not only the children, but the whole community would benefit. It is being done, too. Last year, in Kent county, a school plot sown to O.A.C. No. 72 oats, produced at the rate of 110 bushels, while the maximum crop of the farms of the district was about 50 bushels. Near Chatham, school boys growing Wisconsin No. 7 corn beat the whole county in yield.

In the high schools, too, the teaching of agriculture may be made to fit with the work of the association. The scheme is similar to that followed in the public schools, that is, the instruction is based on the project that the pupil carries on at home. Supposing fifteen of the older boys in a high school would like to take up crop improvement. They organize as a branch of the association. There would be no compulsion. Some might want to grow, select and improve a grain, clover, alfalfa or mangel seed; others to test and introduce a new variety. If so, that is the work they would carry on at home as their project. It would not take many years, by this means, to bring on a few thousand of the best trained crop improvers. It is being done. Five high schools have commenced the work. Last year at Guelph there was a class of twenty-one school teachers training for it. The chief thing is for the people to understand the scheme and to want it.

Farmers do not understand what is meant by teaching agriculture. They think that it is teaching farming. "I can teach my boy all the farming he needs to know; I don't see how the school teacher can teach him anything about farming." Such men have the idea that farming is ploughing, harrowing, seeding and harvesting. That never was the idea involved in the teaching of agriculture. Success in farming is dependent not upon these manual operations, important and necessary as they are. The thing that makes for happiness and success is the ability to reason well, to observe closely, to read about your work, to be interested in it, and to want to improve it. The object is to lead children to think about farm life, to be proud of farm life, and want to read about farm life and farming operations.

We have apparently come to a place where all the out-of-doors was left out of a child's education. The idea of education had narrowed down to a thing which you could get only inside of four walls, with the teacher, the blackboard and the book. Nature study is a protest against the artificialities of school work. It is an effort to naturalize school work; to bring the school out of doors, realizing that the things the child comes in contact with every day make a basis for education of the soundest kind. So we have come to a scheme of teaching agriculture through work with plants and animals and soils and weather. This is the natural and the sensible way the way in which the race has, as it were, been taught agriculture.

Many other subjects of importance are dealt with in the report of the tenth annual meeting of the Canadian Seed Growers' association, obtainable from the department of agriculture at Ottawa.

Horses in the War

Despite the use of motor traction there are, it has been established, more than half a million horses in the various fields of war. Perhaps the number has been lessened by fatalities, for cable despatches tell of regiments of Uhlans fighting as foot soldiers on account of lack of remounts. Experience shows that three hundred horses are killed on the average to one cavalryman.

The horse is always a worse sufferer than the man. It is not so hardy and it suffers more acutely from starvation and thirst, for instance. Generally speaking, it is easily vulnerable.

Some horses will go on after receiving a score of wounds, but a horse struck by a bullet usually fails and is of no use, either because of its loss of speed or because it is so stricken with fear as to become difficult to manage in the Franco-Prussian war of 1870-71 about 50,000 horses perished.

Germans Forbid Discussion of War

The correspondent of the Telegraf at Seizaete, in the region near Ghent, says that the Germans have issued proclamations forbidding the inhabitants to discuss the war, under penalty of a heavy fine or long imprisonment. "Some of the inhabitants have already been punished," he says. "In fact, the prisons are filled, not with ordinary criminals, but with citizens who have unwittingly been guilty of some infraction of the numerous German proscriptions."

PRESIDENT SUSPENDER
NONE SO EASY

Veteran Sailors

Three Employees of the C.P.R. Who Have Retired After Long Service

When the car ferry Ontario, flagship of the river fleet of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, tied up at midnight one Saturday in January at Windsor, three veterans of the lakes, in the persons of Captain James Carney, Chief Engineer Alexander McDonald and Engineer Robert Craig, went into retirement and joined the superannuated list after serving the company since the Ontario was placed in commission 25 years ago.

Captain Carney and Engineer McDonald have been shipmates more than 40 years. Craig is their junior in service with the Canadian Pacific, but has had nearly as much experience on the lakes as his two veteran companions. Captain Carney was born at Oxford Mills, Ont., in 1849. When 15 years old he began sailing. In 1866 he enlisted to fight against the Fenians. He never saw any fighting, being quartered at Sandwich. For his services he was given a medal and 160 acres of land. The year 1879 saw him a member of the crew of the steamer Florence. Then for 17 years he was mate and master on the Grand Trunk car ferries Lake Michigan and Great Western. When he became an employee of that company, Engineer McDonald became his shipmate, and up to Saturday night they never have been separated for more than twelve hours during their friendship of 43 years.

In the long period of service the three veterans have given their company, no accident has occurred that cost their employers one cent for damages, although hundreds of thousands of cars, and millions of dollars' worth of merchandise have been ferried across on the Ontario. Captain Carney never has had a day off in 30 years. During that time he has been on duty 12 hours out of 24 each day.

Chief Engineer McDonald was born in Montreal 68 years ago. At an early age he was apprenticed to the engineering firm of John Garthchie at Dundas, Ont. During 1868-9 he was engineer of a tug on the Detroit river. He served on the steamer Dresden, running between Detroit and Wallaceburg, under Captain Watson in 1874. Then he became acquainted with Captain Carney.

Of the three veterans, Engineer Craig has had the career of most varied experience. Born in Sligo, Ireland, in 1847, he emigrated with his parents to Canada at an early age. From 1853 to 1865 the family lived in County Perth. When the American Civil War war declared Craig went to Detroit and enlisted in the Eleventh Michigan Cavalry, commanded by Col. Brown of St. Clair. He fought in several small engagements against the rebel forces of General Morgan. When the war was concluded he commenced sailing. He was employed on the Detroit passenger boats until he was engaged by the C.P.R. company 18 years ago as the assistant of Engineer McDonald on the Ontario. From 1876 to 1882 Mr. Craig was a member of Windsor's police force. He receives a pension from the United States government for services in the Civil war. He is the father of 10 sons and three daughters.

Surgery is Aided by Phone

Discovery That Simplifies Work of Doctors in the War Zone

The use of the telephone as an aid to surgery by communicating to the operator the noise of contact of knife, forceps or probe with foreign bodies imbedded in the flesh has been discovered and perfected by Sir James Mackenzie Davidson, who says his method will do much to simplify military surgery.

The X-ray, says Sir James, has serious limitations. It shows the presence of the foreign body, but gives no idea of the depth this body has penetrated or of its relation to the parts among which it has lodged. Surgeons often fail to find the object seen in silhouette on the flourescent screen.

It is not necessary to have a man full of shrapnel brought from the trenches to demonstrate the use of the telephone in surgery, as a potato and a ball do quite as well. The surgeon uses a double pair of receivers, such as worn by wireless operators. One of the telephone wires is attached to a piece of platinum foil. In a real operation this foil is held in place on the patient's skin by plaster or bandage. In the experiment the potato is dipped into salt water and placed on the foil. To the end of the other telephone wire is attached a small sterilized silver wire, which in turn is made fast to the knife, probe, needle or forceps used in sounding the wound or incision.

When the surgeon's instrument touches metal, wether in flesh or in a potato, a distinct and unmistakable grating noise results. This means the foreign body is discovered.

There exists a popular fallacy that it is necessary to remove not only bullets but every scrap of metal from the wound. But experience has shown that the human body does not mind a little metal, and the removal of bullets is often too dangerous to attempt.

With reference to the use of abundant negatives, a correspondent of the London Chronicle quotes the inquiry of the navvy looking for work: "I say mate, I s'pose you don't know nobody what don't want nobody to do nothin', do yer?"

Sore Eyes Granulated Eyelids, Eyes inflamed by exposure to Sun, Dust and Wind quickly relieved by Murine Eye Remedy. No Smarting, just Eye Comfort. At Your Druggist's 50c per Bottle. Murine Eye Salve in Tubes 25c. For Book of the Eye Free ask Druggists or Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

W. N. U. 1040

The Army of Constipation

Is Growing Smaller Every Day.



CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are responsible—they not only give relief—they permanently cure *Constipation.* Millions use them for *Biliousness, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Sallow Skin.*

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

IT STAMPS ONE "OUT OF DATE"

To use White Phosphorous Matches

It is now Illegal to make "White Phosphorous" Matches. In a year's time it will be unlawful to sell them.

If you're strong for Efficiency — "For Made in Canada" — and "Safety First" you will use

EDDY'S

Ses-qui Non-poisonous

MATCHES

CHILDREN TEETHING

BABY IS VERY COMFORTABLE AND LAUGHS DURING THE TEETHING PERIOD. THANKS TO

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

PURELY VEGETABLE—NOT NARCOTIC

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, No.1 No.2 N.B.

THERAPION Used in French Hospitals with great success, CURES CHRONIC WEAKNESS, LOST VIGOR & VIM, KIDNEY, BLADDER, DISEASES, BLOOD POISON, PILES. EITHER No. DRUGGISTS or MAIL $1. POST 4 CTS. POUGERA Co. 90 BEEKMAN ST. NEW YORK or LYMAN SONS TORONTO. WRITE FOR FREE BOOK TO DR. LE CLERC MED. CO. HAVERS FOCH RD. HAMPSTEAD. LONDON ENG.

TRY NEW DRAGEES (TASTELESS) FORM OF **THERAPION** EASY TO TAKE LIFE AND LASTING CURE.

SEE THAT TRADE MARKED WORD "THERAPION" IS ON BRIT. GOVT. STAMP AFFIXED TO ALL GENUINE PACKETS.

CANCER

Tumors, Lupus cured without knife or pain. All work guaranteed. Come, or write for Free Book.

DR. WILLIAMS, Specialist on Cancer, 2005 University Ave. S. E. Minneapolis, Minn.

PATENTS

Featherstonhaugh & Co., head office, King street east, Toronto, Canada.

Corns Drop Out

Instant Relief

Paint on **Putnam's Extractor** tonight, and corns feel better in the morning. Magical the way **"Putnam's"** eases the pain, destroys the roots, kills a corn for all time. No pain. Cure guaranteed. Get a 25c bottle of **Putnam's Extractor** today.

"I can't stay long," said the chairman of the committee from the colored church. "I just came to see if yo' wouldn't join de mission band."

"Fo' de lan' sakes, honey," replied the old mammy, "doan' come to me. I can't even play a mouf-organ."

ITCHING RASH SPREAD OVER BODY

Could Not Sleep. Clothing Irritated. Impossible to Keep from Scratching. Used Cuticura Soap and Ointment. In Ten Days Well.

230 Dufferin Ave., Winnipeg, Man.—"I became troubled with a rash similar to hives on my face and arms. Later it spread over my body. This rash itched and burned and if rubbed the skin would become hot and red. It got so very itchy I could not sleep. The more I scratched the worse it got. I sat many minutes at a time with clenched hands to keep from irritating the rash and give my skin time to cool. The first few days the spots increased so rapidly that my body was dotted with them.



"The spots on my face and neck were so plainly visible, especially if I scratched them, that I avoided the folks in the house to hide my disfigurement. Every time my body became over-heated my clothing irritated the rash so much that it was impossible to keep from scratching the parts. Over two weeks of torture and sleepless nights I suffered.

"Knowing from experience that Cuticura Soap and Ointment were good I sent out to the drug store for some. I followed the directions and in a few days I noticed the rash was less; the spots began fading. In ten days I was completely well." (Signed) Mrs. John Lamb, June 11, 1914.

Samples Free by Mail

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. For liberal free sample of each, with 32-p. book, send post-card to "Cuticura, Dept. D, Boston, U. S. A."

British Keeping A Close Watch

British Search Each Person Crossing the English Channel

Crossing the Channel is an adventure nowadays. You have to run the gauntlet of Scotland Yard men on this side and Gallic prefects of police on the other. On the day before the voyage you go to the American embassy in Grosvenor Gardens and have your passport vised.

If this operation has not been attended to lately, you carry four unmounted photographs of yourself. One of these is attached to the passport, and the American seal is stamped across it. One is held by the embassy, the third goes to the home office, and some mysterious disposition is made of the fourth.

The day I took this degree the passport clerk would not say what became of the fourth. An itch for secrecy has taken hold upon most officials in Europe. Half a day is usually spent at the embassy.

In the afternoon you go to the consulate of the country in which you hope to land—mines and Scotland Yard permitting—and have the passport vised again. Having been recognized officially as an American citizen, this operation takes little time.

Although the train does not leave Victoria station until 8.30 a.m. you are ordered to be there not later than 6.30, or if you have heavy baggage 4.30 is urged.

Then the Scotland Yard man examines you. Sometimes the search is a perfunctory patting of pockets. Sometimes the searchee is stripped to the buff, while the Scotland Yard man examines the seams of the clothing. Matrons are equally rigorous in examining the women passengers. Even if you are English you do not get any privileges.

At Folkestone your passport is examined again. This time the examiner tries to pick holes in it. He asks you where you were born and when. People shuffle their feet impatiently behind you during the catechism. You get on board the boat and begin to look your fellow passengers over. Then you begin to understand why the Yard has been so very cautious. Some of them seem worth looking at twice.

"I've met five Germans on board this boat," said a naturalized German-American on a steamer bound for Holland the other day. "I'm sure one of them is in the German Secret Service—in other words, a spy. Another is a captain in the German army who has just come on from Argentina to join his regiment in the field. The others are of military age.

Remember that England is positively mad on the spy question, and that each of these men would have been interned in a prison camp until the war is over if he had been identified as a German. The German-American chuckled at the cleverness of his compatriots in evading the Yard.

One eventually began to wonder about the German-American himself. He has been plying between France and Germany—each time passing through England. Well out to sea he developed an ardent Teutonism.

"But I won't talk in the smoking room," said he. "There are four men on this boat I have seen on every trip. I think they are detectives."

The four were certainly easy to get acquainted with. They never looked at each other, but kept plying about the boat. Whenever possible they sat down where they could overhear others talking.

Once the pilot suddenly jammed the helm hard down, and the boat spun around in a half circle and then stopped. Some one asked one of the four what the trouble might be.

"Just a mine," said he indifferently.

There are mines—plenty of them in the Channel. Most of them are anchored, and the boats go in well-buoyed lanes. Others are floating. The English say these loose mines were cast adrift by the Germans. The Germans say they are English mines that have broken away from their anchorages.

"There isn't a trip that we don't see three or four of them," said the pilot. "Fortunately, they are easy to see."

Most passengers also believe they see them. At least, they see round objects floating about level with the surface of the water. Some of them have little metal onion tops sticking up above the waves. Sometimes—when a boat has had a rather narrow escape—she is backed down near the loose mine and a barrel of oil is emptied on the water. That serves to mark the mine's whereabouts.

The next destroyer attends to her. Mine sweepers in pairs are always hard at work in the Channel and in the North Sea. A chain cable dragged between them catches mines that are not where they should be. Then they are destroyed. Submarines are also carefully sought.

Worms in children, if they be not attended to, cause convulsions and often death. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator will protect the children from these distressing afflictions.

Canada's Share in the War

Before a large number of members of the Canadian Club at Montreal, Sir Clifford Sifton delivered a stirring address on the war, Canada's part in it, and what must be done afterwards. He reviewed the developments leading up to the war, saying he did not hold Prussian militarism wholly responsible for it, but the pressure of the German economic situation and the growth of her people, as well.

He declared the liberty of the human race was imperilled and Canada must shoulder her portion of the burden of the fight against German domination until that danger has been completely crushed.

After the war Canada and the other dominions must have a greater voice in empire affairs. His message to the financiers was that they must give the farmers more and better facilities, if Canada was to develop as she should.

The Waiter (to the housemaid)—Well, 'ere's me, with two brothers and a cousin in Portland prison and three sisters in Paddington Workus, and then the first question strangers always asks me is, "Waiter, are you a German?"

Oxen Returning to Plow

Are More Economical and Are Better Than Horses For Some Kinds of Work on Farm

Up in Maine a considerable number of oxen are in use on farms, says the Breeders' Gazette. In the other States of New England oxen are also much in use, as also in parts of New York. In Virginia and other Southern States oxen have never been entirely discarded. They do much farm labor and some teaming upon the highway. Recent reports are that oxen are coming more and more into use in Eastern States, due perhaps to the high price of horses and the cost of grain. Oxen are cheap to buy and inexpensive to maintain, since they live and work on grass alone. Also oxen can be bought when young and light at moderate cost, worked two or more years, then fattened and sold for much more than the first cost.

Certain kinds of farm work oxen do quite well, such as ploughing and hauling manure and hay and grain. Possibly it would be in the line of economy if an ox team supplemented the horse team on many a farm, but oxen are too slow for the quick work needed in planting and cultivating corn in the corn belt. If we imitate the practice of farmers in other regions of high priced, carefully tilled land we may some day take the ox again into our service. On the best and most skilfully managed farms of France oxen share with horses the labor of the land. It is fitting, however, to put behind the slow moving ox the lightly paid farm laborer and we see no signs of his near appearance upon American farms. Anyway, a team of great Hereford or Devon oxen add picturesqueness as well as motive force to the farm.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price, 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Town is Saved by Rabbi

Offering Himself as Hostage, He Promises German General That People Will be Good

Rabbi Salomon Bamberger, of Luenheim, a small town near the frontier of Alsace, says the Hebrew Standard, has been instrumental in saving the town from destruction by the Germans. Some of the inhabitants having been found guilty of espionage in the interests of France, the German general imagining that there were several more traitors, threatened to burn the town.

The inhabitants became so terror stricken that Rabbi Bamberger decided to make a personal appeal to the general to spare the town. Attired in his canonicals and wearing his Tallis and Tephillin, the octogenarian rabbi proceeded to the general's quarters and offered himself as a hostage for the loyalty of the population. He reminded the general of God's promise to Abraham that Sodom would be spared if ten righteous men could be found. The general was so touched by the rabbi's earnestness that he decided to abandon his cruel intention, at the same time refusing to accept the rabbi's offer to be hostage for the townspeople's good conduct.

It Testifies For Itself.—Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil needs no testimonial of its powers, other than itself. Whoever tries it for coughs or colds, for cuts or contusions, for sprains or burns, for pains in the limbs or body, well know that the medicine proves itself and needs no guarantee. This shows why this Oil is in general use.

Smoothing It Out

A young Parisian, noted for his grace and readiness as a second in many duels, had been asked by a friend to accompany him to the mayor's office and affix his signature as a witness to the matrimonial ceremony.

He consented, but when the scene was reached awkwardly forgot himself.

Just as the mayor was ready for the last formalities he broke out, to the astonishment of all parties, with the remark:

"Gentlemen, cannot this unhappy affair be arranged? Is there no way of preventing this sad occurrence?"

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

An old gentleman by the name of Page finding a young lady's glove at a popular resort, presented it to her with the following words:

"If from your glove you take the letter 'G'
Your glove is love, which I devote to thee."

To this the lady returned the following answer:

"If from your Page you take the letter 'P'
Your Page is age, and that won't do for me."

Anxious For Information

A member of the Bar tells of a case where the charge was the theft of a watch, the evidence having been most conflicting. As the jury retired the judge observed that he would be glad to help in adjusting any difficulties that might present themselves to the minds of the jury.

Eleven of the jurors had filed out of the box. The one who remained wore an expression of extreme perplexity. Observing his hesitation, the judge said, "Is there any question you would like to ask me?"

"Yes, your honor," said the juror eagerly. "I'd be glad if you'd tell me whether the prisoner really stole the watch."

Ethel used to play a good deal in in Sunday school, but one day she had been so good that the teacher said in praise:

"Ethel, my dear, you have been a very good girl today."

"Yeth'm," responded Ethel. "I touldn't help it. I dot a 'tiff neck."



WHAT MOTHERS NEED

Too many women struggle under pains and aches. They are not sick—but weak, nervous, irritable.

Such women need that blood-strength that comes by taking **SCOTT'S EMULSION.** It also strengthens the nerves, aids the appetite and checks the decline.

If wife or mother tire easily or look run down, SCOTT'S EMULSION will build her up.

SHUN SUBSTITUTES.

1448

Controlled by Admiralty

Ascension Island Ranks as a Man-o'-War

Ascension Island, situated about midway between Brazil and the Congo, is a valuable half-way house on the Cape route, its position on the main track making it especially useful as a provisioning place for ships on their homeward way.

Physically, Ascension is a desolation of extinct volcanoes and lava fields, but the prevailing fresh south-east trade winds make its climate very healthy, and a sanitorium built on Green Mountain, which dominates the island, is a refuge for men invalided from the coast of West Africa.

Discovered on Ascension Day, 1501, (thence its name), the island was uninhabited until the British government occupied it as a military station in 1815, during the confinement of Napoleon in the island of St. Helena, 800 miles to the south.

Now it is under the direct control of the admiralty, and is under rigid discipline, being ruled by a resident naval officer, exactly as if it were a man-o'-war anchored in mid-Atlantic, with a "crew" of about 400 naval officers and families, seamen, marines and the sturdy Grain Coast "Krumen," who are such excellent laborers and sailors and the best surf-boatmen in the world.

The Krumen are especially useful in the heavy work of this strongly-fortified coaling station, with its naval victualing yard.

Drove Off the Blackbirds!

Gunner Cyril Lewis, who is eighteen years old, realized the dream of his life by being in the thick of the fighting at the Aisne.

In an interview at the American Women's Red Cross Hospital at Paignton he said:

"Our gun became bogged in a trench. We dug, tugged and heaved at it in vain. We had to rest, worn out, but returned in the afternoon.

"We had a warning that the enemy's artillery fire would soon be on us, and we were just going to abandon all efforts to reclaim the gun when several [illegible] came over us. They were from [illegible] Germans, in ambush in a wood.

"This might have ended fatally for us, but our blacksmith said he was not going to be beaten by 'blackbirds' in a bush.

"He rode right away, shot one dead, and disabled the others, while we rescued our gun. He has won the V.C.

SUPER-SUBMARINE COMPLETED

Giant Under Water Craft is Said to be Wonderful Ship of War

The Daily Mail's Copenhagen correspondent says he learns from Hamburg that one of the new German super-submarines has just concluded trial runs in the bay of Heligoland and that she proved well suited for the purpose for which she was constructed. This giant submarine, the correspondent adds, is of the type that carries supplies for three months, which does not necessitate her putting into a port or having recourse to the parent ship.

"Well," replied the physician when his wife asked him for money, "I hope to cash a draft soon, and then—"

"Cash a draft? What draft?"

"The one I saw Mr. Oldtown sitting in this morning."

Our National Disease

Caused by Tea and Coffee

Physicians know that drugs will not correct the evils caused by tea or coffee and that the only remedy is to stop drinking it.

A doctor says:

"I was a coffee drinker for many years and often thought that I could not do without it, but after years of suffering with our national malady, dyspepsia, I attributed it to the drinking of coffee, and after some thought, determined to use Postum for my morning drink. (The effects on the system of tea and coffee drinking are very similar, because they each contain the drug, caffeine).

"I had the Postum made carefully according to directions on the pkg. and found it just suited my taste.

"At first I used it only for breakfast, but I found myself getting so much better, that I had it at all meals, and I am pleased to say that I have been relieved of indigestion. I gained 19 pounds in 4 months and my general health is greatly improved.

"I must tell you of a young lady. She had been in ill health for many years, the vital forces low, with but little pain. I wrote her of the good that Postum did me and advised her to try it.

"At the end of the year, she wrote me that she had gained 40 pounds in weight and felt like herself again."

Name given by Canadian Postum Co., Windsor, Ont. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Postum comes in two forms:

Regular Postum—must be well boiled. 15c and 25c packages.

Instant Postum—is a soluble powder. A teaspoonful dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water, and with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage **instantly.** 30c and 50c tins.

The cost per cup of both kinds is about the same.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.

—sold by Grocers.

Management of the Winter Pig

The Kind of Feed and Care That Brings the Best Results

The pigs found about some farmers at this season of the year may be kept under almost all conditions. Everything with the exception of those intended to be retained as breeding stock should be ready for the market by the time the spring pigs arrive. An animal of this kind should be given all the feed it can consume, and anything short of this is unprofitable. This simply means that the pigs should be fed all they can eat and clean up readily twice a day. It is best never to allow any feed to be left in the trough from one feeding time till the next, as it will simply be a waste and of no benefit to the animals.

The question of feed is one of great moment. The available feed supply with a great many consists mostly of ear corn. More or less of the waste from vegetable and fruit cellars can find its way to the pig pens to food advantage. Ear corn ground fine makes excellent feed for pigs, and when mixed with an equal part of best quality of wheat bran, scalded or cooked, if possible, and fed somewhat thick, will be found one of the best growing and flesh-forming rations. Oatmeal may be added to very good advantage and the quality of the pork benefited.

The pigs as found in the different neighborhoods will vary much in quality, and it is a good plan to cull out and market the ripest ones as they come on. This plan has the advantage of giving the owner some money to use. Much of the ear corn may be fed as it is on the cob. I have always considered it a good plan to mix a quantity of feed at a time and when possible, dump in a lot of skim milk. This not only helps to make a very palatable feed, but a very nutritious combination.

It will pay to keep a plentiful supply of charcoal, ashes and salt in reach of the pigs at all times. A feature that is very necessary is to keep the pigs in a healthy condition, and these elements are of great benefit in maintaining the animals in such a state.

Another thing to be considered is the sleeping quarters. The pigs should have a dry place free from dust, as dust is very injurious to hogs, and especially pigs. Clean quarters are absolutely necessary. Contrary to common belief, the hog has some habits which raise him above other domestic animals from the standpoint of cleanliness. I know full well from close observation that a hog will not sleep in filth unless compelled to do so. Anyone can prove this. If a part of the floor of the pen is raised and kept well bedded with straw, while the rest is not, all excrement will be left on the unbedded portion of the floor, and the bed itself will always be clean. The pigs should be kept comfortable, as they will then make greater gains on less feed than they otherwise would. I have separate feeding and sleeping quarters for my pigs and old sows. It is better for both and they all thrive better than when all are kept together.

If the pigs have lice, don't feed the lice any longer than possible, as the pigs will not thrive as long as the lice are present. Don't put off the task of getting rid of the lice until some other time, but get busy at once with a can of kerosene and a woollen rag. Moisten the cloth with the oil and go over each animal thoroughly, and one application will be sufficient, if the sleeping quarters are rid of the lice. This can be done by using a strong solution of dip until no more lice are found. Dip is a good thing for hogs. By spraying the sleeping quarters occasionally with dip the hogs will be kept clean and free from disease germs, as dip is a great germ destroyer. A few drops of any of the reliable coal tar dips placed in the swill, not more than ten drops to the gallon of swill being about right, will do any hog good. On my farm we use a large amount of dip every year on hogs and sheep, and I consider it as having no superior in keeping the animals free from skin diseases.

Worms cause the death of many pigs, and they are the beginning of nearly all swine troubles. I have tried several remedies with varying results, but santonine is the best thing I have found. When I find worms are present I keep the pigs off feed for 12 hours, then give each pig five grains of santoine and five grains of calomel in one gallon of thick slop. After feeding the worm medicine I do not feed anything more for 12 hours, then give a good feed of thick slop, and I soon begin to see results.—Indiana Farmer.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

The Size of Canada

Sir Robert Borden, dealing with the dimensions of the Dominion of Canada, recently asked his audience: Do you realize how great a country Canada is? If you could pivot Canadian upon its eastern seaboard, it would cover the northern part of the Atlantic Ocean, the British Isles, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Belgium, the northern part of France, the entire German empire and a considerable part of European Russia, and a man who lives in Halifax, Nova Scotia, is a thousand miles farther away from Victoria, British Columbia, that he is from London.—Westminster Gazette.

Miller's Worm Powders do not need the after help of castor-oil or any purgative to complete their thoroughness, because they are thorough in themselves. One dose of them and they will be found palatable by all children, will end the worm trouble by making the stomach and bowels untenable to the parasites. And not only this, but the powders will be certain to exert most beneficial influences in the digestive organs.

"Doesn't it give you a terrible feeling when you run over a man?" they asked him.

"Well, if he's a large man," replied the automobilist, "it does give one a pretty rough jolt."

"I've just figured out how Venus de Milo came to lose her arms."

"How?"

"She broke them off trying to button her shirtwaist up the back."

Reasons for Detention

Soldiers Are Too Familiar With Their Officers

The Canadian army is thoroughly American. Not only does it use American slang, sing American songs, and use emphatic cuss words, but the spirit of the men is American and independent. It is because of this fact that the Canadians are held on Salisbury Plain. This is best shown by a quarrel overheard between an English major and a Canadian fellow officer. "It is terrible," the English major declared, "the way you Canadians come into London. You officers and privates gather together in bars and drink together. You cannot build up an army with such familiarity."

"But that is the way we have to build it up," replied the Canadian with a show of heat. "Canadian soldiers have no illusions about their officers. They know them in private life, and they know what they are worth."

"You haven't got our idea at all," "You haven't got our idea at all," answered the British officer. "It is paternalism in our army. I'm the father of my men. They ask my advice and they have confidence in me. If I were familiar with them they would not do so. A soldier is not expected to have any individuality. His only duty is blindly to obey his superiors."

"Well, men of that sort would not go with us," replied the Canadian.

What a German Told Earl Grey

Presiding at a meeting of the Royal Colonial Institute, London, to hear an address from the Earl of Meath on the training of the new armies, Earl Grey, in the discussion that followed alluded to observations that had been made as to the German envy of the British empire.

By way of emphasizing what had been said, his lordship mentioned what a German had told him, "that deep at the bottom of every German's heart is the desire to take from England the empire that you are not strong enough to hold. In the opinion of the German people, you are rotten through and through. You are such in sordid sloth and sensuality, and we mean to take from you, some day, the empire which is ours by right."

He thought it likely that idea of the British nation may have received some change. It rested with us to complete the conversation, and to raise up a new nation and a new world on principles and ideals which would bring an ever-increasing measure of prosperity and nobility to the people of the earth.—Alnwick (Eng.) Guardian.

When the Liver Gets Torpid

There is Nothing Like Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills to Set it Right

Mrs. C. L. Cook, 248 Tenth street, Brandon, Man., writes: "I have used Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills for the last four years for liver trouble, and can say that I have had great satisfaction and help from them. I find that I do not need any doctor if I use them when the liver gets torpid, and believe that they are exactly suited for my case. My husband has used them for kidney trouble with good results, and my daughter in Winnipeg has been helped a great deal by the use of these pills. We say we can't keep house without them, and have cheated the doctors here out of a good many visits. I think Dr. Chase's medicines are just the thing, and have recommended them to many people who have used them with good results."

By keeping the liver active and the bowels regular, Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills prevent and cure such disorders as biliousness, constipation, chronic indigestion and headache. One pill a dose, 25c a box, 5 for $1.00; all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

Too Much War News

Importance of Titanic Struggle Not Fully Appreciated by Unthinking Class

Certain light minded persons seem to have criticized New York papers for devoting so much space to news from the theatre of war. It is doubtful, however, if any intelligent reader with anything approaching an adequate conception of the importance of this titanic struggle in history and in human affairs deplores the fact that space is given to every item of significant news concerning the war. It is not only the most terrible but the most momentous drama enacted on earth since our planet rolled formless and void in space. Tens of thousands of books will be written on it in centuries yet unborn, and when it lies as far in the past as the war of Troy, or as Marathon and Salamis lie behind us now, it will still be regarded as the crucial point in human history and the chronology of mankind may be dated from this year 1914 when an old order perished and a new age or dispensation began on earth. It is our privilege, far removed from the maelstrom of woe and in a land which obtains the fullest narrative of events as they occur, to watch this drama of the ages unfolded and to live through events of which the future will read in fascinated horror.

A dozen cables, a thousand wires and the whole ambient ether are throbbing with the story of the vials of the wrath of God that are being outpoured on the world; yet childminded people complain that their papers tell too much about it. They had better go out in their back yards and play horse with the children, or at all events keep the evidence of their mental vacuity out of sight and out of the public prints.—Rochester Post-Express.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, etc.

"It's so long since you called that I was beginning to think you were forgetting me," said Miss Pechis, as she entered the parlor.

"I am for getting you," said the youth; "that's why I came tonight. May I have you?"

"Ever been in the army?"

"Sure! I was in charge of a squad of men one time."

"On special duty?"

"Yes; they were taking me to the guard house."

CHAPPED HANDS AND COLD SORES

Are your hands chapped, cracked, or sore? Have you "cold cracks" which open and bleed when the skin is drawn tight? Have you a cold sore, frost bite, or chilblains, which at times makes it agony for you to go about your duties? If so, Zam-Buk will give you relief, and will heal the frost-damaged skin.

Miss B. Strojea, of East Hansford, N.S., writes: "My hands were so badly chapped I was unable to put them in water. All remedies failed to heal until I tried Zam-Buk. Perseverance with this balm completely healed the sores."

Zam-Buk heals cuts, burns, bruises, cures eczema, piles, chapped hands, cold sores, frost bites, and all skin diseases and injuries. Refuse substitutes. At all druggists and stores, 50c box.

ZAM-BUK GIVES QUICK RELIEF

Wise Precaution

will prevent the little illness of today from becoming the big sickness of tomorrow and after. For troubles of the digestive organs you can rely on

BEECHAM'S PILLS

Sold everywhere. In Boxes, 25 cents

Does Not Apply to Canada

Prohibition of Export of Certain Goods Published

Considerable alarm in industrial circles has been occasioned by publication in January number of the Postal Guide of a long list of commodities, the exportation of which from Canada is said to be prohibited to all destinations. The list is headed by the following to all destinations."

"By royal proclamation, which has been published in the Canada Gazette, it is declared that all orders issued heretofore concerning the exportation of goods from Canada are revoked and it is further declared that the exportation of the following goods be prohibited to all detsinations."

The list contains several hundred items, including nickel ore, nickel and ferro-nickel, heavy boots for men, of all kinds, bags, sacks, copper, rope, raw rubber, etc.

A further list includes goods whose export is prohibited to all countries save those of British connections. These include wheat, flour, animals and certain other important commodities, which form a large part of Canada's trade with the United States.

Inquiry instituted into the publication has elicited the information that a royal proclamation dealing with prohibited goods from the United Kingdom and published as such in the Canada Gazette has been mistaken for a Canadian order-in-council. So much is plain from the second clause of the proclamation where exportation is prohibited to all destinations abroad "other than his majesty's dominions, colonies, British Indian territories, under British portection, Cypress, the Channel Islands, and Egypt. Had the proclamation applied to Canada, Great Britain would have been among the exceptions.

BABY'S BATTLES

Baby's battles for health can be easily won if the mother will constantly keep at hand the means of aiding her little ones when the emergency may arise. Baby's Own Tablets should be found in every home where there are small children. The Tablets are a gentle but thorough laxative. They break up colds; relieve croup; prevent constipation; cure indigestion; promote sleep and in fact cure all the minor ills of little ones. They are sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

In a Scotch country church the other Sunday during the sermon a baby began to cry, and its mother immediately picked it up and began to carry it towards the door.

"Stop!" the minister cried out. "Don't go away. The baby is not disturbing me."

The mother continued her way to the door with the very audible remark, "Oh, 'e ain't, ain't he? But you're disturbin' of him!"

"Do anything much this week-end?"

"Oh, nothing to speak of."

"Anything not to speak of?"

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES

CURES RHEUMATISM BRIGHT'S DISEASE BACKACHE DIABETES

NUMBER 23 THE PROPRIETORS

I.C.O.F.

Prairie Lodge 44

Meets Every Monday Evening at 8 in the Larkin Hall

Visiting brethren cordially invited.

R. A. Brown, Noble Grand
Peter MacLean, Secretary.

GOLDEN JUBILEE LODGE No. 35

KNIGHTS of PYTHIAS

—meet—
Every Thursday, at 8 M.P.,
—IN—
GLEICHEN CASTLE HALL

E. E. Holland, C.C. — F. W. Jones, K.of R.and S.

T. H. Beach
Auctioneer

Sales Conducted any place in the Province

For terms enquire at Gleichen Harness store. Office phone 3, residence phone 2. P.O. Box 138
GLEICHEN, ALTA.

DENTIST

C. R. McINTYRE
L. D. S., D. D.
Graduate Royal College Dental Surgeons, Toronto.

Dentistry Practiced in all its Branches. Gas Administrd

Office in Royal Bank Block
GLEICHEN

HARDWICK BROS
P.O. Box 186, GLEICHEN
Range, Snake Valley

Owners of all cattle branded:
left ribs — left ribs — right rib
499 left ribs — R 9 left ribs

Horses branded:
D I right ribs

A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE TAUBE OPTICAL CO.
709 First St. W., Calgary
WILL VISIT GLEICHEN
EVERY TWO MONTHS
For Dates enquire at Yates Drug Store

M. Mecklenburg

Exclusive Eye Expert
With Gleichen Pharmacy, Monthly

Calgary office, King George Hotel
Edmonton office, 302 Jasper Ave
Phone 5225

NOTICE

All persons are hereby warned against buying any grain, hay or other produce, cattle, horses, wagons, harness, saddles, mowers or rakes from any Indian of the Blackfoot reserve without an officially printed permit issued by the Indian Agent

Also not to take in pledge or take any loan upon any article to any Indian under penalty of having any such articles seized and being prosecuted for illegal pawning

J. H. GOODERHAM,
16tf Indian Agent

THE GLEICHEN CALL

W. PARK EVANS, PROPRIETOR

Published Every Thursday In The Heart of a Wonderfully Rich Farming and Ranching District.

SUBSCRIPTION, $1.50 Per Year. Foreign Countries $2.00

Exchange Must be added to Checks

THURSDAY, MARCH 18, 1915

What will the harvest be?

Not only grain growers, but breeders and producers are making history at this juncture.

Austria has decreed that every acre must be utilized for production. Wasting land is the worst form of extravagence.

Now is Canada's opportunity to make good her boast that she is the granary of the Empire. Many of her young men are displaying a martial turn and hastening to offer themselves, to sacrifice themselves, in the cause they have at heart. But there is even a deeper duty resting on this country. We shall be abundantly paid for all we do, and in doing will possess the proud sense of serving the right. To neglect the opportunity for improved production is to not only fall short of the call of patriotism, but to be guilty of a crime. We have the soil, we have the resources, we have the energy to justify our claim to be the granary of the Empire.

Just Ask Yourself

No town will become a good business centre so long as its business men rely on a few merchants to make the effort to bring trade to town. Too often the men in a few lines of trade are about the only on es that reach out after custom. Other merchants wait until these men induce the people to come to town and content themselves with trade that naturally drifts to their place. A public spirited man should ask himself if he is doing his part to attract people to come to town to trade in helping the entire business community, and no town is a success unless all lines are working to extend the trade as far as possible and trying to bring a larger territory in the circles in which the town is a business center.

Pay Roll Farming

One farmer who rents a quarter section of land north of Gleichen is achieving this result of paying his operating expenses out of mixed farming. He has spent some $2000 on improvements, has 125 acres in crop, 75 acres summer fallowed or broken for this year, and 70 head of stock. He employs two hired men, one all the year round, and the other for the summer season only. The fact that he favors mixed farming enables him to pay his way as he goes. With from 12 to 18 cows in milk, his average cheque from the sale of cream is $110 per month. He has eight work horses which, besides his own use netted him $900 last summer. He sold in June $1.200 worth of hogs and later two more carloads in November, besides keeping the household in meat—no small item this, for besides he had extra men most of the summer building.

Class Distinction in the War

About the only news of an important nature from the firing line these days are the reports from General French, a noticeable feature of which is the way in which those deserving of mention are classed together, no matter what their rank, as being equally distinguished. Nothing else, though, could scarcely be expected from such a democratic soldier as J.D.P. French. In the Duke of Wellington's day none but officers, it is said, were mentioned in despatches, while even Lord Wolseley and Lord Roberts only mentioned non-commissioned officers very sparingly. It is refreshing, therefore, to note that today the man who fights in the trenches has as strong a claim to recognition as his superiors. Sir John French makes no distinction, and it is not to be doubted that the field marshal's departure from the older practice will be universally approved. In this war, more perhaps than any other that has yet been waged, the common soldier is playing a prominent part, and it is but right that the world should know of his heroic. Therefore, it is apparent that extreme class distinction as well as militarism will figure among the casualities.

THE BUSY STORE

Spring rush at the Busy Store is now on. Anticipating early demands we have our stock in shape

New Goods

Are now the order of the day. Our dry goods side is sparkling with new fresh stuff. Latest arrivals this week comprise a case of fancy crepes, dress ducks and new lines of ginghams, also ladies waists and fancy neckwear. Immense showing of embrodieres and laces.

Grocery Demands

Are growing daily. We are buying heavy and buying so that we can keep prices down. Sugar $8.50 per 100 lbs. Robin Hood Flour $4 per 98. Peas, beans and corn $2.65 per case. Tomatoes $2.25 per case up to $3 for large No. 1 stock. Teas and coffee at old prices. Beans No. 1 hand picked $4.25 bushel. B. C. fruits in heavy syrup, comprising strawberries, plums, green gages, etc. $1.80 per doz. Evaporated apples and dried fruits we have a splendid price in these, we bought heavy before recent advances. Jams from 60c per tin up. Jelly powders 60c per doz.

We Are Meeting

Successfully any and all outside competition. We grant short term credit to our usual customers on any thing except flour and sugar. See Ramsay, the man who tears up the big mail order house list and gets the business, the bigger the list the smaller the price. Here's for spring 1915.

THE STORE THAT DRAWS THE PEOPLE

J. A. RAMSAY

PALM PARLORS

is open

In new Padley Block opposite Palace Hotel where a full assortment of

CANDIES, NUTS,

etc., will be carried, and where will be served:

Coffee, Tea, Beef Tea,

—Bullion of all Kinds—

IceCream at all seasons

Buy an Irrigated Farm From The CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

BECAUSE:

Irrigation makes the farmer independent of rainfall, and insures good crops, not occasionally, but every year.

Irrigation makes possible the successful culture of alfalfa, the king of fodders, which insures best returns in dairying and mixed farming.

Irrigation means intensive farming and close settlement, with all the advantages of a densely populated agricultural community.

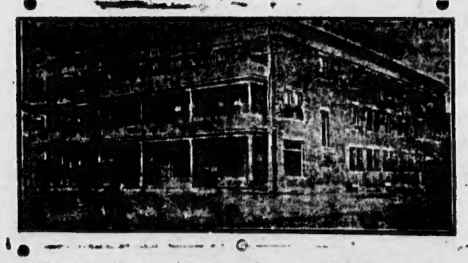
Irrigation in the Canadian Pacific Railway Irrigation Block is no longer an experiment, the year 1914 having absolutely demonstrated its success wherever intelligently applied.

You can buy irrigated land from the Canadian Pacific Railway ranging from $25 to $75 per acre, with twenty years to pay and the privilege of a loan of $2,000.00 for improvements (6% interest); no principal payment at end of first or second years and no water rental for first year. Assistances is also given in supplying stock in approved instances.

This is the most liberal offer of irrigated farm land on record. Get full particulars from

A. O. CAMERON, Gen. Supt. of Lands,
Dept. of Natural Resources, Canadian Pacific Railway,
CALGARY, ALBERTA

PALACE HOTEL



Now Open Under New Management
—Thoroughly Renovated—
The new managers will endeavor to give the travelling public first-class accommodation

You know as well as we, but you put off taking out a policy. Why? You'll be provoked at yourself the day after the fire that sweeps away your savings if they are not insured. What earthly excuse have you for not seeing us to-day? We await your answer.



Thomas Henderson

Successor to McKie and Henderson
REAL ESTATE
Fire, Life and Accident Insurance

LUMBER

We Carry a Complete Stock of LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES and BUILDING MATERIAL.

Revelstoke Sawmill Co. ltd.
C. L. FARROW, Local Manager

Go Fast or Slow

Just Phone 40 For Mike

All You Need Order is:

"Mike—Joy ride" Charlie is there with the auto and never, never looks behind.

"Mike —Got to get there"—Charlie there for any distance under a thousand miles.

"Mike—Cutter ride built for two"—Jimmy is just outsid the door.

"Mike—Sleigh party."—Jimmie holds the ribbons and only sees the horses.

No matter what you want in livery or horse feed see

J. E. BROWN, -:- ROY M. ALLEN

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

SIR EDMUND WALKER, C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L., President
ALEXANDER LAIRD, General Manager JOHN AIRD, Asst General Manager
V. C. BROWN, Superintendent of Central Western Branches

CAPITAL, $15,000,000 RESERVE FUND, $13,500,000

FARMERS' BUSINESS

The Canadian Bank of Commerce extends to Farmers every facility for the transaction of their banking business, including the discount and collection of sales notes. Blank sales notes are supplied free of charge on application. W25

GLEICHEN BRANCH, J. CAMERON, Manager

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

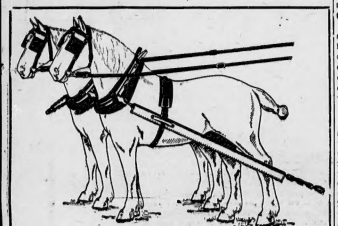
INCORPORATED 1869

Capital Paid Up - -	$11,560,000
Reserve Funds - -	13,575,000
Total Assets - - -	180,000,000

COLLECTIONS Having 170 Branches throughout Canada and the West Indies, this Bank possesses unrivalled facilities for handling collections with economy and despatch.

LONDON, ENG., OFFICE, 6 and 8 BANK BLDGS., PRINCES STREET, E.C.
NEW YORK AGENCY, 68 and 70 WILLIAM & CEDAR STREETS

GLEICHEN BRANCH: H. G. LYONS, Manager.



With leather so high in price, why not buy CHAIN HARNESS for plowing and general farm work? It will wear longer. Price $18.90 per double set, as illustrated above, less collars. You buy collars if required separately. Leather lines, Bridles and Back Bands, a good, strong, useful double harness.

T. H. BEACH, Gleichen

P. S.—Our spring stock in harness, harness parts and saddlery, etc., is most complete. Your order respectfully solicited.

New Man in The FIELD

Prepared to pay CASH for

FAT CATTLE and FAT HOGS

at any point in Alberta.

All hogs for shipment at Gleichen must be delivered on Wednesday of each week.

W. R. Payne, Gleichen, Alta
Phones, Residence R401; Ranch R503
or MI388, Grain Exchange, Calgary, Alta.

All men who have any push about them and desire to get beyond his fellow slaves, advertises his progressivness.



A DISCOVERY—HAVE YOU FOUND IT OUT?

CITY BUILDING AND DULL TIMES

How to Make a City of 15,000 Population—It is up to the Canadian Consumer

In a speech delivered before the Sherbrooke Board of Trade, Mr. J. H. Sherrard, Vice-President of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, made some striking statements about the "Made-in-Canada" movement.

After a general presentation of the arguments for the "Made-in-Canada" idea, dealing particularly with present conditions, Mr. Sherrard showed very conclusively what the practical application of the doctrine in the purchase of the everyday consumer would mean.

Adding Cities

Mr. Sherrard referred to Sherbrooke as an important city and said there were only twenty-two other cities in Canada as large or larger. Did they realize that if the boots now made in the United States and sold to Canadians were made in Canada, it would add another city to Canada as large as Sherbrooke? Canada was thought to be a great paper-making country, but did they know that if the business men of Canada would specify a Canadian paper for their stationery, it would add another town to the Dominion the size of Sherbrooke? They all knew the value of a busy woollen mill to a city, and yet when he, the speaker, asked his tailor to show him some Canadian tweeds he looked at him with a sort of mild pity and replied he did not make them up. When asked to have some samples ready the next morning the tailor looked troubled and said the jobber from whom he bought his cloth did not carry Canadian tweeds. After the tailor in question had been informed they would be very stylish next year, and that the speaker intended finding a tailor who could keep him dressed up to the minute, the samples arrived the next morning, and they were as good as any West of England cloth.

Made in Sherbrooke

In fact, they were so good that he was suspicious, and on asking the tailor he informed him they were made in Sherbrooke. One thing that impressed the speaker about his Canadian suit was that it cost considerably less than he had been accustomed to pay, and that was one of the chief obstacles to popularising Canadian goods of a better class. The tailor did not make as much money as he could out of imported cloths.

"MADE-IN-CANADA" AND UNEMPLOYMENT

How Civic Fathers Furnish Work For Mechanics in Foreign Countries—Wisdom For Canadians

In the months of September, October and November, 1913, a Toronto manufacturing concern, one of the largest employers of labor in that city, tendered on three different City contracts, its aggregate tenders for the three jobs being $64,846. The contracts were awarded, respectively, to firms in Glasgow, Philadelphia and New York, whose aggregate tenders were $54,537, $307 or less than one-half of 1% below those of the Toronto firm. Hundreds of this firm's employees have been laid off in the last few months through lack of work. The contracts embraced pumps, machinery and iron castings.

In Winnipeg a few months ago the City Council awarded to the American Cast Iron and Foundry Company of Birmingham, Ala., a contract for 1,100 tons of pipe, approximately $50,000 worth of work. A Fort William firm, whose price was only $800 more than that of the United States firm, lost the contract when most of its plant was idle and hundreds of unemployed were walking the streets of Fort William.

The Works Department in Toronto purchased its 1913 supply of paving bricks, valued at approximately $40,000, for the most part in United States. If Toronto brick makers had secured the wages involved in this contract, instead of their rivals in Ohio, many workmen, now in the bread line, would have had several months longer work, and therefore more savings to tide them over the period of stress.

It would be unreasonable to demand under all circumstances that Civic Purchasing Departments should buy the "Made-in-Canada" product. It would be found, however, that if the total cost of Toronto's unemployment relief measures were added to the contract price of foreign firms, who secured orders in competition with Canadian firms in Canada, that there would be no margin in favor of the outsiders. Self help is the best form of philanthropy, and by helping Canadian factory workers and Canadian manufacturers to secure a larger share of civic business, Canadian cities would be insuring against unemployment.

The purchase of $1,000 of goods in our own city, or in our own country instead of purchasing abroad, means the addition of one man and his family to Toronto or Canada instead of supporting him abroad.

THE MONEY YOU SPEND
STAYS AT HOME, KEEPS CANADIAN HANDS BUSY, MAKES ITS WAY AROUND A CIRCLE AND COMES BACK TO YOU IN INCREASED PROSPERITY.

DO YOUR PART
TO KEEP CANADIAN MONEY AT HOME AND MAKE PROSPERITY FOR US ALL
Buy Canada Made Goods

Made-in-Canada Slogans

When we purchase goods "Made-in-Canada" Canadians get the goods.
Canadians keep the money in circulation.
Canadian labor is employed.
And Canadians are not called upon to support the families of the unemployed.

When we purchase foreign made goods Canadians get only the goods.
Canadians do not get the money for circulation.
Foreigners get the Money.
And foreign labor is employed while Canadian workmen are idle.

MISCELLANEOUS

Horses and Cattle lost and found, for sale and wanted; Seed Grain for sale and wanted; Land to sell, rent or buy, and any other of a similar nature will get quick results by being published under this heading.

FOR SALE—Seed Oats. 3000 bushels of Silver mine and English Abundant. Cleaned ready for seeding. No foul seed. Apply to F. T. Hill, Buffalo Hills. Address Gleichen, 2

FOR SALE—Marquis Seed Wheat. Special strain American Banner Oats and Premost Seed Flax. F. C. Williams, Box 50, Gleichen, Alberta. tf

Wanted—Reliable man with equipment to sow and harvest 100 acres of wheat this season on my farm nine miles from Gleichen. Apply to J. C. Munger, Cozad, Nebraska. 40tf

FILMS or plates developed. Printing done. All work guaranteed first class. See F. A. Williams. Box 50 Gleichen. 48tf

WANTED—By Mrs. Fred Hamar, dress making or plain sewing, moderate charges. Pinders' house, Crowfoot Street. 48tf

FOR SALE OR TRADE—A five passenger car in good running order will trade for live stock. Anyone wanting a bargain will do well to apply to Fred Telford. Phone R614 Gleichen. 51

ESTRAY—Dark bay gelding, saddle horse weight about 1000 lbs., branded F J on right thigh. Last seen about five miles southwest of Hutton's ferry. Reward will be paid for information leading to recovery. $10 reward to anyone proving this horse has been detained. George Moss, Medicine Hat. 47-5-4tf

TEACHER WANTED—For the Willard S. D. No. 2170 for a term of eight months, commencing April 1st. State qualifications and salary wanted. Address C. S. Hoogfeild, Secy-Treas., Queenstown, Alta.

GREYHOUNDS—Parents imported puppies for sale 1 year $25, 6 months $20-3 weeks old dog puppies $15. Parents fastest coyote killers in Alberta, C. F. R. Bruce Cluny. 50tf

Mrs. I. Parks, Maturnity Nurse, is prepared to go to any home at any hour. Residence Strathcona Block, Ferguson, Phone Rural 106, Gleichen. 41tf

Plow Sheares

12 inch	$2.25
14 inch	2.50
16 inch	3.00

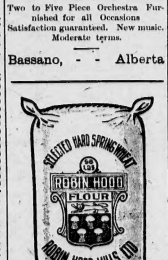
F.O.B. Gleichen
Fit Any Plow. See them.

The Vulcan Iron Works

R. H. Hogg

Klebe's Orchestra

Two to Five Piece Orchestra Furnished for All Occasions
Satisfaction guaranteed. New music. Moderate terms.
Bassano, - - Alberta



J. A. RAMSAY
AGENT
at the Gleichen
BUSY STORE



"MADE IN CANADA"

Ford Touring Car Price $590

Prices of other Ford cars are: Two-passenger Runabout $540, Two-passenger Coupelet $850, Five-passenger Sedan $1150. All cars fully equipped, including electric headlights. Prices F. O. B. Ford, Ont. Buyers of all Ford cars will share in our profits if we sell 30,000 cars between August 1, 1914 and August 1 1915. All Ford cars are on exhibition at

W. R. McKIE, GLEICHEN
LICENSED DEALER.

Ford
OWNED AND OPERATED BY CANADIANS

Thos. Davidson

Successor to

ROWE, ROWE & ROWE

—o—

Having purchased the business conducted under the name of Rowe, Rowe & Rowe I am preparing to give the very best attention to all former customers and invite all others to call and see me whenever they require anything in Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Wall Paper, Etc.

THOS. W. DAVIDSON
Artist in
Wall Paper Hanging, Painting of all kinds

PATRIOTISM AND PRODUCTION

Call of the Empire
TO THE
Farmers of Canada

What Should the Farmers and Stockmen Do?

An Agricultural Conference

Under the Dominion Department of Agriculture wil be held at

Gleichen, March 18th
AT 13.30 O'CLOCK

Come to the Conference

Give Your Views and Get the Views of Others

NOTICE

As Roy M. Allen has taken over the business of the Gleichen Livery Barn all accounts due the barn will be collected by J. E. Brown and all accounts against the barn will be paid by Roy M. Allen.

ROY M. ALLEN
J. E. BROWN

R. A. JOHNSTON
...Auctioneer...
Auctioneering is Our Specialty
SALES CONDUCTED
WHERE DESIRED
enter Street and 5th Avenue
one 6347. Calgary, Alta.



For DISTEMPER Pink Eye, Epizootic, Shipping Fever, and Catarrhal Fever.

Sure cure and positive preventive, no matter how horses at any age are infected or "exposed." Liquid, given on the tongue, acts on the Blood and Glands, expels the poisonous germs from the body. Cures Distemper in Dogs and Sheep and Cholera in Poultry. Largest selling live stock remedy. Cures La Grippe among human beings and is a fine kidney remedy. Cut this out. Keep it. Show it to your druggist, who will get it for you. Free Booklet, "Distemper, Causes and Cures." DISTRIBUTORS — ALL WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS. SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Chemists and Bacteriologists, GOSHEN, IND., U.S.A.

FARMERS

Can always make sure of getting the highest prices for WHEAT, OATS, BARLEY and FLAX, by shipping their car lots to FORT WILLIAM AND PORT ARTHUR and having them sold on commission by

THOMPSON SONS AND COMPANY,

THE WELL-KNOWN FARMERS' AGENTS.

ADDRESS 7..-703 Y., GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG.



WHO WILL PAY OFF THAT MORTGAGE

Should You Die Suddenly?

Keep the Roof over the Children's Head by a Policy in

THE EXCELSIOR LIFE INSURANCE CO.

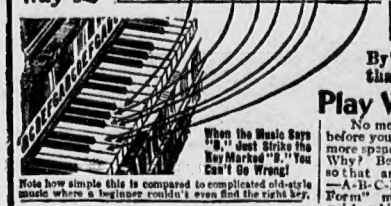
OFFICES: Winnipeg, Edmonton, Saskatoon, Vancouver, Calgary, Regina. Agents Wanted.

Old Style Way



"Easy Form" Way — Right Hand — B--A-G G-EE--D

Piano Playing Made Easy as A-B-C



When the Music Says "B," Just Strike the Key Marked "B," You Can't Go Wrong!

By This New "Easy Form Method" that Enables a Child or Beginner to Play Well in One Evening

Note how simple this is compared to complicated old-style music where a beginner couldn't even find the right key.

No more mysterious, difficult notes to learn before you can play the piano or organ. No more spending of years in study and practice. Why? Because music has now been simplified so that anybody who can read printed letters A-B-C-D-E-F-G—can read the new "Easy Form" music at a glance, and the key-board guide which is placed in back of the key-board shows you where to put the fingers of both hands on the right keys every time.

No chance for failure—anyone can learn quickly. Young children and old people learn to play in a few hours, and amaze and delight their friends.

You can test and prove this method without paying us a cent. Just send the coupon. Complete instructions, keyboard guide, and 100 pieces selected sacred, popular and dance "Easy Form" music will be mailed to you. Test it and enjoy it for seven days—then either return it and owe nothing, or keep it and send us $1.50 down, and $1.00 per month until a total of $6.50 in all is paid.

FREE Trial Coupon EASY METHOD MUSIC COMPANY

52 Wilson Bldg., Toronto, Ont., Canada

Please send the "Easy Form Music Method" and 100 pieces of music for 7-day free trial as per terms of this advertisement.

Number of keys on piano or organ?.....Do you play old-style note music?.....

Name.....Address.....



TOBACCO HABIT CONQUERED IN 3 DAYS

I offer a genuine guaranteed remedy for tobacco or snuff habit in 72 hours, 3 days. Harmless, pleasant, strengthening. Overcomes that peculiar nervousness and craving for cigarettes, cigars, pipe, chewing tobacco or snuff. Tobacco is poisonous and seriously injures the health in several ways, causing such disorders as nervous dyspepsia, sleeplessness, tongue, belching, gnawing or other uncomfortable sensation in stomach, constipation, headache, weak eyes, loss of vigor, red spots on skin, threat irritation, catarrh, asthma, bronchitis, heart failure, lung trouble, melancholy, neurasthenia, impotency, loss of memory and will-power, impure (poisonous) blood, rheumatism, lumbago, sciatica, neuritis, heartburn, torpid liver, loss of appetite, bad teeth, foul breath, tiredness, lack of ambition, weakening and falling out of hair and many other disorders. It is a safe and certain way for you to quickly free yourself of tobacco and snuff habit by suddenly stopping—don't do it. The correct method is to eliminate the nicotine poison from the system, strengthen the weakened, irritated membranes and nerves and genuinely overcome the craving. You can quickly and easily quit tobacco and enjoy yourself a thousand times better while feeling always in robust health. My FREE book tells all about the wonderful guaranteed Method, fascinating, convincing, reliable. Also Secret Method for conquering habit in another without his knowledge. Full particulars including my Book on Tobacco and Snuff Habit mailed in plain wrapper, free. Address:

EDWARD J. WOODS, 534 Sixth Av., 2808, New York, N.Y.

Low Rate of Mortality

An official return showing the status of wounded at the various hospitals in France has just been issued, and indicates a surprisingly low rate of mortality. It shows that 489,733 wounded treated in the ambulances and hospitals between September 15 and November 30, of whom 54.5 per cent. have returned to the front, 24.5 per cent. are preparing to return after convalescence; 17 per cent. are still under treatment; 1.48 per cent. are permanently crippled for service; and 2.48 per cent. only have died.

There are at present 3,968 hospitals in full swing, with 360,000 beds, which is considered more than adequate for possible requirements.

Diner—Waiter, why do you call this homemade bread?

Waiter—The cook always sleeps in the kitchen, sir.

WOMAN SUFFERED TEN YEARS

From Female Ills — Restored to Health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Belleville, N.S., Canada.—"I doctored for ten years for female troubles and did not get well. I read in the paper about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and decided to try it. I write now to tell you that I am cured. You can publish my letter as a testimonial." — Mrs. SUVRINE BABINE, Belleville, Nova Scotia, Canada.

Another Woman Recovers.

Auburn, N. Y.—"I suffered from nervousness for ten years, and had such organic pains that sometimes I would lie in bed four days at a time, could not eat or sleep and did not want anyone to talk to me or bother me at all. Sometimes I would suffer for seven hours at a time. Different doctors did the best they could for me until four months ago I began giving Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial and now I am in good health."—Mrs. WILLIAM H. GILL, No. 15 Pleasant Street, Auburn, New York.

The above are only two of the thousands of grateful letters which are constantly being received by the Pinkham Medicine Company of Lynn, Mass., which show clearly what great things Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound does for those who suffer from woman's ills.

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.



W. N. U. 1040

Yield of Grain Crops

Official Report of the Value of Dominion Crops in 1914

The census and statistics office has issued its final report on the yield and value of field crops in 1914. The report states that, in marked contrast to 1913, the season proved particularly unfavorable to the growth of grain. Persistent drought throughout the greater part of the northwest provinces resulted in a yield per acre of the chief cereals lower than in any season since 1910 and lower than the average of the six years ended 1913. In Ontario and Quebec, though the grain crops suffered from a dry season, the conditions were not so unfavorable, whilst in the Maritime provinces a favorable season resulted in good returns.

For the whole of Canada the area estimated to be sown to field crops was 35,102,175 acres, as compared with 35,375,430 acres in 1913; but owing to the drought the total productive area in 1914 was reduced to 33,440,075 acres. Upon this area the total production of grain crops in bushels was as follows: Wheat, 161,280,000 as against 231,717,000 in 1913; oats, 313,078,000 against 404,669,000; barley, 36,201,000 against 48,319,000; rye, 2,016,800 against 2,300,000; peas, 3,362,500 against 3,951,800; beans, 797,500 against 793,300; buckwheat, 8,626,000 against 8,372,000; mixed grains, 16,382,500 against 15,792,000; flax, 7,175,200 against 17,539,000 and corn for husking 13,924,000 against 16,768,000 bushels.

The yield per acre were in bushels as follows: Fall wheat, 21.41 compared with 23.29 in 1913; spring wheat, 15.07 against 20.81; all wheat, 15.67 against 21.04; oats, 31.12 against 38.87; barley, 24.21 against 29.96; rye, 18.12 against 19.28; peas, 17.64 against 18.05; beans, 18.20 against 17.19; buckwheat, 24.34 against 21.89; mixed grains, 35.36 against 33.33; flax, 6.62 against 11.30 and corn for husking 54.39 against 60.30.

Computed at average local market prices the values of these crops in 1914 were as follows: Wheat, $196,418,000; oats, $151,811,000; barley, $21,557,000; rye, $1,679,300; peas, $4,895,000; beans, $1,884,300; buckwheat, $6,213,000; mixed grains, $10,759,400; flax, $7,368,000, and corn for husking $9,808,000. For all field crops, including root and fodder crops, the total value amounts to $639,061,300, as compared with $552,771,500 in 1913, the increase of $86,289,000 being chiefly due to the enhancement of prices, which has thus more than counterbalanced the low yields of grain in consequence of the drought.

In the three northwest provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta the production in 1914 of wheat is placed at 140,958,000 bushels compared with 209,262,000 bushels in 1913, of oats at 150,843,000 bushels compared with 242,413,000 bushels, and of barley at 19,535,000 bushels, compared with 31,060,000 bushels. The wheat production of 1914 in Manitoba was 38,605,000 bushels from 2,616,000 acres, in Saskatchewan 73,494,000 bushels from 5,348,030 acres and in Alberta 28,859,000 bushels from 1,371,100 acres.

What little boy in the class can mention a memorable date in Roman history? asked the teacher.

Antony's with Cleopatra! ventured one of the boys.

Soldiers Praise Each Other

Mutual Good Will and Appreciation Exist Everywhere Between French and British

The debonair way in which the British soldier fights is much commented on in France. There is a story going the round of Paris of a well known diplomat, representing one of the smaller nations, who recently visited the English front in order to make inquiry concerning a very old friend, a British officer, who had been military attache at the same court in Europe with this diplomat, and with whom he had formed a lasting friendship. The officer was severely wounded; and the diplomat, who is a brave man, had no hesitation in visiting a hospital within the artillery zone. On his return to Paris he said: "These Englishmen are really a wonderful race; the private soldiers laugh and joke in the trenches with shells bursting around, and many a time it happens they chaff each other about their wounds. One remarked to a comrade the other day after being hit in the leg: 'Hi, Bill, this bally old leg of mine's got to come off; I wonder if they've any spare legs up at headquarters?' And in my case," said the diplomat, "the Germans caught sight of my car on the skyline; they landed thirty shells around me, killed my chauffeur, and gave me a shock which will last me all my life; and friends of mine tell me that my adventure is really the most amusing incident of the whole campaign."

It is true that the personal contempt of the British private for the German soldiery is a very powerful asset to the Allies, and this feeling is now spreading to England, where no amount of casualty lists has any deterrent effect upon recruiting; on the contrary, it seems to stimulate it. The greatest satisfaction is expressed in Parisian circles and elsewhere with the splendid co-operation of the Allied armies at the present moment in their efforts to repulse the Teuton foe from the region of the principal ports in northern France, and of the perfect accord existing between General Joffre and the commander in chief of the British forces. But among those of us who are on the continent and close to the battle line, there is a feeling that too much praise is given in the English press to the English army; it is full of the exploits of the British troops, while those of the French army, with their deeds of daring and acts of gallantry, are not sufficiently linked with them, or brought before the public in Great Britain. To those living in France the bravery and tenacity of the French soldiers are continually seen and admired, whilst the heroism of those in the hospitals, whose main idea is to recover speedily from their wounds in order to return again and fight the hated "Boche," who is devastating their country, all testify to the fact of their eagerness to crush the invader.

A few soft people are usually saying that as soon as the Germans are beaten out of France the French will give in and make a peace. Never was such an insult directed at a brave nation—a nation that for forty-four years has been preparing to wipe out the humiliations perpetrated on its forefathers, and which has already sacrificed over 300,000 men to this cause. Some little misunderstanding may, perhaps, be expected between allies of different races, temperament, and language, though undoubtedly the French and the English have got on well together during this war, and created a lasting and sincere friendship. One cannot help noticing the cordial and spontaneous references to the brave and gallant allies which appear so frequently in the French press.

The world knows the fine fighting qualities of the French and nobody better than the British, who have repeatedly had occasion to test them; and it is to be hoped that the same frank and unstinted admiration may be cultivated in England for the French soldiers as is lavished by them upon our troops. One recalls a story of the German Emperor at Sedan, when the French cavalry were charging with all the dash and eclat of men on parade, to certain destruction and death. It is said the Emperor was greatly affected by the sight, exclaiming over and over again, as the tears ran down his cheeks: "The brave fellows, the brave fellows." The spirit of France has not changed. The valor of her troops never shone with brighter lustre than in this war. Never before has France undertaken a war with such grim determination to overcome and vanquish a hated foe. One has only to run over the battlefields and see the French soldiers lying where they fell to observe how desperately they have fought and how terrible has been the toll of lives in these recent battles, and to realize that no eulogy could exaggerate their bravery.—Westminster Gazette.

Highest Type of Heroism

The highest type of martial heroism is not the dashing adventurer of romance, but the mud stained man in the trenches over yonder—the French peasant, the Belgian artizan, the German farmer or university student, the British clerk or workman or peer: men like ourselves, used to peace and order and decency, who are enduring unimaginable horrors for the sake of their ideals. Their courage proves again that the human spirit still rises superior to any test that fate can devise. Man's genius for destruction has made great fights from the flint war club to the machine gun, from the tube of Greek fire to the submarine torpedo; but not yet has it distanced his courage or produced perils that his spiritual convictions will not lead him to brave for the truth as he sees it.—Philadelphia North American.

Events in Store for Judaism

In a letter addressed to the British Zionist federation, Dr. Max Nordau says that great events are in store for Judaism and that they must maintain the Zionist organization in good condition so as to be able at a given moment to convince those responsible for the destinies of Palestine that the Jews are ready and able to assume administration, political and financial responsibility.

The Daily World, a new morning paper, which has just appeared, is the largest Yiddish newspaper ever published in England.

She Was In Bed For Seven Weeks

THEN DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS CURED MADAME BERUBE

Montreal Lady Tells How, After Four Years' Illness, She Found a Complete Cure for all Her Troubles

Montreal, Que.—(Special)—Madame J. Baptiste Berube, residing at 1393 Logan avenue, this city, asserts that after four years' suffering from kidney disease she has been completely restored to health by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"I had a pain in my left side around the heart," Madame Berube says in her statement. "I suffered constantly with headache and backache, and for seven weeks I was in bed with kidney disease and feebleness. The doctor could not help me, so I decided to try Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"After the first box I was some better. I continued to use Dodd's Kidney Pills till now the palpitation has left me, and I am a well woman, able to do my work. Dodd's Kidney Pills cured me and I recommend them to all persons who suffer as I did."

Notice how many women are rising to tell their suffering sisters they can find relief in Dodd's Kidney Pills. The reason is that nine-tenths of women's ills spring from diseased or disordered kidneys. Every woman whose kidneys show signs of weakness should use Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Empress Aiding the Allies

Former Empress of France Converts Her English Estate Into Hospital and Awaits Outcome of Great Struggle

Among the hundreds of recent pictures showing the British soldier on the march, in the trenches, in camp and in hospital, says the Youths' Companion, were two taken on the same beautiful estate, now, by the generosity of its owner, a hospital for wounded and convalescent officers. The owner is a very old lady, and the pictures show her in the mourning that she always wears, leaning on a crutch staff and talking with some bright faced, bandaged young fellows out under the trees in their wheel chairs. The estate is at Farnborough, and the woman is Eugenie, once Empress of France, now for more than forty years an exile in England.

During these long years the world has heard so little of her that it is hard to remember that she is still alive, but before the disastrous culmination of the Franco-Prussian war—"My war" she used to be accused of calling it—she was one of the world's greatest figures. With the single exception of Queen Victoria, she was then the most conspicuous woman in Europe, and her beauty, grace and elegance, her natural gayety and even her fashionable follies united to make her a far more dazzling figure than the British queen, with all her undoubted solid virtues.

No splendor, there are plenty of other witnesses to testify, could overwhelm the perfect complexion, intensely blue eyes with dark lashes, rich chestnut hair and cameolike features of this enthroned beauty. It is strange indeed to think that after Louis Napoleon, Wilhelm I., Bismarck, Von Moltke, all the dominating figures of the Franco-Prussian war have been dust these many years, the bowed black shadow of that delicate loveliness still survives, watching and waiting, with Germany and France at death grips once again. But it is not "her" war now, and although Germany is mightier than ever, France is no longer a corrupt and tottering empire, but a vigorous young republic, and she does not fight alone. Whatever the end may be, it will be strange if those blue eyes and tears have dimmed survive to look upon it.

Choked For Air.—Some little irritant becomes lodged in the bronchial tubes, others gather, and the awful choking of asthma results. Nothing offers quite such quick and positive relief as Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy. The healing, soothing smoke or vapor penetrates, clears the passages and gives untold relief. Usually it completely cures. It has behind it years of success. It is the sure remedy for every sufferer.

The Scientific Kilt

Scottish Highlanders who take a patriotic pride in the kilt, will be gratified at the high praise given by Grant Ramsay to that portion of their national wardrobe. Lecturing before the Institute of Hygiene on "The Clothing and Equipment of the Soldier," Mr. Ramsay declared that the kilt is the most scientifically built garment in the British army, and that besides having a martial appearance it is a splendid marching dress. The notion that the kilt is cold for the wearer was dismissed as a popular fallacy. It "contains the body-heat well, and it has this further advantage, that, being pleated, there are three thicknesses of cloth conserving the heat when the soldier is standing at rest. There is only one thickness, however, when marching and the pleats are thrown out, and this is just when the wearer is developing excess of heat and requires to keep cool." Generally, the British soldier is well clothed. The materials are excellent—in some cases too close in texture, and, in fact, too good. But the design of the garments is scientifically at fault because it does not sufficiently recognize the great value of air in clothing. Air is light, it is a good non-conductor of heat, and it is also a disinfectant. "Why, then," Mr. Ramsay asked, "is this ignored in the close fitting clothing of our soldiers?"

Two soldiers lay in a trench looking up at the stars.

Said Jack—What made you go into the army, Tom?"

"Well," replied Tom, "I had no wife, and I loved war, Jack, so I went. What made you go?"

"Well," returned Jack, "I had a wife, and I loved peace, Tom; so I went."

The Carrs already had a very large family when the arrival of another little Carr was announced.

"My goodness!" exclaimed one of the long suffering neighbors. "It is certainly to be hoped that this is the caboose."

How We Study Bacteria

(Contributed by University of Alberta)

For the study of bacteria we have to cultivate them. When we are going to find out the germs that are in material such as pus, or urine of sputum we sow some of it in the tube and then put it in an incubator at the temperature best suited to its growth. These incubators are generally made of some form of metal and have double walls of that material. Between walls water is placed and heat is put underneath the incubator and the temperature is regulated by special means. Most bacteria grow or multiply best about body temperature but some will grow at very low temperatures and even if frozen in ice will grow when ice melts if we give them heat and suitable material to feed on.

Some bacteria like the typhoid have the faculty of moving about in water by means of very fine roots that are attached all over their surface and are continually moving like the branches of a tree in a breeze.

Other bacteria when the food is scarce or when the heat is strong have the power to shrivel up and form a thick capsule or shell like the hull of grain or seeds and can stay that way just as seeds do over winter. They will grow again by bursting their shell when they get the proper heat and moisture and food in exactly the same way as seeds do when the warm April sun comes and the rains prepare the soil for our crops.

Each of these little bacteria grows or multiplies by swelling up and dividing into two, these two each divide, and so on. With some microbes that occur, every twenty minutes, so one can easily understand how bacteria can grow fast, for instance in a can of milk standing in the warm sun by the roadside or in a station platform on a summer day. And why shouldn't they? You have there the germs to start with. You have the milk which is used in the laboratory for growing some bacteria as it makes an excellent culture material, and you have the can acting as an incubator and the sun to keep it at a good temperature for their growth. If by any chance the water used to rinse the cans came from a well polluted by surface water which has just washed past a privy or a barnyard you may have sown typhoid germs and given to a neighborhood an epidemic of typhoid.

Noticing one of her small boys nibbling at some luncheon in school one day, the teacher called the culprit to the desk.

"You know," she began sternly, "that you must not eat during lesson hours! Now as a punishment you must stand here in front of the class and eat every bit of it."

The small boy did as he was told, a curious grin overspreading his face.

The teacher misunderstood that grin until the last scrap had disappeared, when, from the class, a small voice wailed in tearful accents:

"Please, teacher, that wasn't his lunch he was eatin'; it was mine."

Countless have been the cures worked by Hollowa's Corn Cure. It has a power of its own not found in other preparations.

Tattooing

Both English and German soldiers have each a little metal identification disk, so that whatever happens their friends and kin may know it to the last. The sailor, whether in king's ship or merchant ship, has the same natural craving that, if the worst happens his folks may know. But the sailor's great enemy in peace or war is the sea, and the sea makes little of identification disks. The sailor's identification must be marked indelibly on his body and that is why sailors go in for tattooing.—Manchester Guardian.

The publisher of the best Farmer's paper in the Maritime Provinces in writing to us states:

"I would say that I do not know of a medicine that has stood the test of time like MINARD'S LINIMENT. It has been an unfailing remedy in our household ever since I can remember, and has outlived dozens of would-be competitors and imitators."

When James A. Garfield was President of Oberlin College a man brought for entrance as a student his son, for whom he wished a shorter course than the regular one.

"The boy can never take all that in," said the father. "He wants to get through quicker. Can you arrange it for him?"

"Oh, yes," said Mr. Garfield. "He can take a short course; it all depends on what you want to make of him. When God wants to make an oak He takes a hundred years, but He only takes two months to make a squash."

"Do you like the breast of the turkey?" asked the host of the old lady.

"I've never been able to find out," she responded. "When I was growing up the children always got the necks, so that the grown folks could have the choice parts. But since I have grown up things get all the best now the children get all the best pieces."

"Did you see the pleased expression on Mrs. Blank's face when I told her she didn't look any older than her daughter?" asked Mr. Jones after the reception.

"No," said Mrs. Jones, "I was looking at the expression of her daughter's face."

"Now, then, young man," said the angry farmer, "didn't you see that board when you came trespassing in these woods?"

"Yes, sir," said the culprit meekly.

"Well, what did it say?"

"I dunno. I was too polite to read any more when I saw the first word was 'Private.'"

The youth had been asked to write examples of the indicative, subjunctive and potential moods, and an exclamatory sentence. This is what he produced:

"I am trying to pass an English examination. If I answer twenty questions I shall pass. If I answer twelve questions I may pass. Heaven help me!"



Edwardsburg "Crown Brand" Corn Syrup

POUR IT ON PORRIDGE

YOU can't imagine how delicious a dish of Oatmeal Porridge becomes when it is sweetened with *"Crown Brand" Corn Syrup.*

Have it for breakfast to-morrow—watch the kiddies' eyes sparkle with the first spoonful—see how they come for 'more'.

Much cheaper than cream and sugar—better for the children, too.

Spread the Bread with *"Crown Brand"*—serve it on Pancakes and Hot Biscuits, on Blanc Mange and Baked Apples—use it for Candy-Making.

"LILY WHITE" is a pure white Corn Syrup, more delicate in flavor than "Crown Brand". You may prefer it.

ASK YOUR GROCER—IN 2, 5, 10 & 20 LB. TINS.

THE CANADA STARCH CO. LIMITED

Makers of the Famous Edwardsburg Brands.

Works—Cardinal—Brantford—Fort William.

Head Office - - - Montreal

1

No Interpreter

A military correspondent writes: The fact that Gen. Joffre has no English and Lord Roberts did not speak French gave a pathetic side to the meeting. It was, I was told, a very curious thing to see the two great soldiers studying a map together, with hardly a word to exchange, yet quite able to follow one another's train of thought by pointing and by looks, so great a common background was theirs in military study. I may mention that Gen. French does not speak French with any ease."—Manchester Guardian.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

Stimulating Interest

The Rector—Don't you think you could interest your Woman's Club in the Bible.

Mrs. Waynp (absently)—I've tried, Rector, but it's no use. It would help wonderfully, though, if you could get the author to come here and give a few readings.—Puck.

Almost Every One Needs A Tonic

Almost everyone—man, woman and child—needs a tonic at sometime. It is often said that a man is lazy because he takes little or no interest in his work; but the truth is he is not well. He needs a tonic. The same is true of a woman who does not hustle over her home work, but only feels fit to be in bed. She is not merely tired, but ill. A dull pain in the head or back, poor appetite, loss of strength with low spirits and loss of interest in life show that you need a tonic to brace up the nerves and give you a new lease of life. The proof is that when the right tonic is taken all the trouble quickly disappears. The one tonic—the only tonic—for sick and ailing men, women and children is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which speedily bring back abundant health, strength and energy. They have done this in thousands and thousands of cases as is proved by the following. Mr. Ed. A. Owen, Burtott, Alta., says:—"About two years ago my health was in a wretched condition. My whole system seemed to be run down and the doctor seemed puzzled at my condition. I had no appetite, exertion would leave me breathless, and I was troubled much with dizziness. All the medicine I took did me no good and I was steadily growing weaker. My mother urged me to try Dr. William' Pink Pills, and before I had taken them very long I began to feel like a new man and continuing their use I was restored to complete health. I now recommend them to all run down in health as they are the best medicine I know of."

Sold by all medicine dealers, or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50, from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Germany's Economic Crisis

Practically one-sixth of the industrial workers left in Germany after the ranks of the army had been filled are unable today to find employment. Here in Toronto conditions are admittedly abnormal, but not one in ten of all the workers is idle. What misery and destitution must be involved in an economic crisis that forces a sixth of the German people to eat the warbread of idleness. And Germany's state is nothing to what it will be when the Allies begin their invasion. —Toronto Globe.

RIDER AGENTS WANTED



everywhere to ride and exhibit a sample 1915 Hyslop Bicycle, with all latest improvements.

We ship on approval to any address in Canada, without any deposit, and allow **10 DAYS' TRIAL.**

It will not cost you one cent if not satisfied after using bicycle 10 days.

DO NOT BUY a bicycle, repair of tires, lamps, or sundries at any price until you get our latest 1915 illustrated catalogue and learn all about our special proposition. The low prices will astonish you.

ONE CENT is all it will cost to write us a postal, and catalogue with full particulars will be sent to you **Free, Prepaid,** by return mail. **Do not wait.** Write it **now.**

HYSLOP BROTHERS, Limited

Dept. W TORONTO, Canada



Makes Hens lay more eggs. Also keeps them healthy and vigorous. Sold in 25c., 50c. packages by dealers everywhere. Write for our New Book, "International Poultry Guide."

INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO. Limited, TORONTO, ONT.

151

90,000 Acres in Alfalfa

North Dakota Has Increased Area From 3,000 Acres in 1911, According to Late Census

The popularity of alfalfa in North Dakota is demonstrated by its remarkable growth during the past three years. In the fall of 1911 there were slightly over 3,000 acres in the entire state. An alfalfa census of the state taken just before the holidays by counties showed that there were now 90,000 acres in this crop in the state.

The rapidity with which the acreage in this state has increased is due largely to the efforts of the Better Farming association, which was organized three years ago. As striking proof of this the increased alfalfa acreage is largely in the counties which had representatives of the state association.

From the number of inquiries concerning seed and the proper method of preparing the soil, the indications are there will be thousands of additional acres put in alfalfa in the coming spring.

Representatives of the better farming movement insist the people of North Dakota are just beginning to appreciate the importance and value of the crop and they predict the acreage will be increased rapidly each season.

The Bowels Must Act Healthily.—In most ailments the first care of the medical man is to see that the bowels are open and fully performing their functions. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are so compounded that certain ingredients in them act on the bowels solely and they are the very best medicine available to produce healthy action of the bowels. Indeed, there is no other specific so serviceable in keeping the digestive organs in healthful action.

Ruth came home from her first visit to Sunday school, carrying a small sack of candy.

"Why, Ruth, where did you get the candy?" asked the family, who had gathered to hear her experience.

Ruth looked up in surprise.

"I bought it with the nickel you gave me," she said; "the minister met me at the door and got me in for nothing."

Wife—Please hurry up. Haven't you ever buttoned a dress behind before?

Hubby—No; you never had a dress that buttoned before behind.

Rheumatism, A Sneaking Disease Has At Last Met Its Conqueror

Throbbing Muscles and Swollen Joints Made Well

RUB ON NERVILINE

Old age knows no foe more subtle, more unrelenting than rheumatism. At first only a grumbling pain is felt. But, alas, it settles in the joints and muscles, and finally tortures its victims.

Today the disease may be in the muscles of the back, thigh, shoulder or neck—tomorrow in the joints of the hand, toes, arms or legs it may work with redoubled fu.

Whether the pain is constant or occasional, makes no difference to "Nerviline."

Because other remedies have failed, don't be discouraged. Nerviline has cured the worst of cases. It has brought health to those in the deepest despair, has ended years of awful suffering for those who never hoped to be well again.

There is a marvellous healing power in Nerviline which it derives from the extracts and juices of certain rare herbs and roots. It allays almost magically the awful pain that only rheumatics can describe.

Congestion is drawn out of the muscles, stiffened joints are eased and limbered up, the old time feeling of depression is cast off, and once again Nerviline brings the sufferer to buoyant, vigorous lasting good health.

Every home needs good old Nerviline, needs it for earache, toothache, headache, neuralgia, lumbago, sciatica, stiff neck, chest colds and sore throat. Wherever there is pain, congestion or inflammation, Nerviline will cure it.

Large family size bottle, 50c; trial size, 25c, at all dealers, or the Catarrhozone Co., Kingston, Canada.

GERMANS HAVE PREPARED TRIPLE LINE OF DEFENCE IN BELGIUM

PREPARED TO MAKE A DETERMINED RESISTANCE

Have Employed Six Thousand Skilled Engineers and an Army of Laborers to Construct Defences, which will Enable them to make Three Successive Stands

The correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph, writing from the Dutch frontier, describes Germany's triple line of defences in Belgium, where she will be able to make three successive stands against the offensive of the Allies. The writer has inspected many works of defense, which the authorities cannot hide. The work carried on at all fortified towns is well known as to its general points, and information gathered from all sources and sifted with care, the writer says, points to the following plan of campaign:

"It is held, once a resolute offensive is offered by the Allies both on land and sea, that the Germans will speedily be obliged to evacuate West Flanders. A study of the map of Belgium shows that the principal river in the west is the Scheldt, a broad and deep river, navigable for its entire course through the country into France. From the Dutch frontier through Antwerp up to Tamiz it is navigable to large sea going steamers, and after that for large barges. Its course from the estuary is, roughly, north to south, till the fortifications of Antwerp are passed, then it bears west to Ghent and from that city its course goes again southward. Between this part of the river and the coast and practically parallel with it flows the Lys, a river of little importance except in a wet season.

"From Ghent to the Dutch frontier, almost due north, is the recently-opened ship canal. The first serious defense is expected to take the line of this canal from Sasvangent, on the Dutch frontier, to Ghent, and to continue the course southward of the Scheldt, via Audenarde Tournai, (Mount St. Aubert, behind the town commands the country for many miles in all directions), Conde and Valenciennes. Then, via the reconstructed and formidable fortress of Maubeuge to Mezieres and along the line of the upper Meuse to Metz.

"The second line will probably be as follows:

"Starting in the west from the re-fortified and impregnable Antwerp and along the Scheldt up to Boom, it turns along the line of the ship canal to Brussels. Then southward along the line of the Charleroi canal into the headwaters of the river Sambra, and Charleroi and from there via the Sambre to the fortress of Namur and the middle Meuse. To those who know the country these two lines of defense appear impregnable, but the German staff has something else up its sleeve.

"Still taking Antwerp and the Ruppel as a starting point after passing Boom and following the river Dyle up to the city of Malines, an already fortified position guards the river, which runs between high banks, to the still more unhappy remains of Louvain, and from there, still taking advantage of the river Dyle, via Wavre to Namur, there runs an extremely scientific line of trenches, much of it in reinforced concrete.

"This forms a barrier not easily crossed. In front the ground is prepared with pitfalls, mined areas and other traps for the unwary, though as yet no wire entanglements have been made except near Namur, where whole woods have been sawed down with the trunks left standing about two feet high. There regular entanglements are prepared.

"The country along this line is undulating and advantage has been taken to prepare implacements for heavy guns. Since August six thousand skilled engineers, as well as a whole army of laborers have been working on these defences. The forts of Liege, Namur and Maubeuge were completed in September and those of Antwerp are also completely repaired.

"The third line, last mentioned, was completed in September and now has grown practically invisible. It is not considered likely that a line farther north will be prepared as the ground is very flat and marshy, but immediately behind the third line are very good roads and railways and it is an ideal terrain for a defensive campaign."

Canadian Flour to Germany

Report in New York That Dominion Products Are Being Shipped to Enemy

That Canadian mills are supplying Germany and her allies with flour was learned in Ottawa when it became known that a large portion of the cargo of steamers of the Scandinavin American line plying between New York and Copenhagen, consists of Canadian flour shipped to the Scandinavian Peninsula by the large mills in Alberta and Saskatchewan.

American mills in Minnesota also are shipping large quantities of flour to Copenhagen.

Since the beginning of the war the Scandinavian American line has increased its service until it has now running betwee.. ten and twelve boats a month in contrast to the two steamships a month which formerly maintained trade relations between America and Scandinavian ports.

Regarding the reported export of Canadian flour to New York and its reshipment to neutral points in Europe en route to Germany, it is felt in Ottawa that the matter should be left to the imperial authorities to deal with in the present negotiations with the United States, as Canada's active interference might only complicate matters. The government, however, would forward all available information to the imperial authorities. The export of flour to the United States has not been heavy.

"There is no way to stop it, so far as I can see," Mr. Carruthers said, "beyond the precautions which I understand the British government has taken and is taking. And, no matter how careful these precautions may be, they cannot prevent a lot of the grain and flour shipping through. Yo usee the temptation is so great with the abnormal prices obtainable in Germany, that many exporters will gladly take the risk of shipping to a belligerent country in order to get these high prices.

"Great quantities of Canadian wheat are entering the United States by way of Buffalo, and to my knowledge New York has been exporting much more heavily than ever before. The high prices prevailing prove that the demand is abnormal.

"We cannot stop the United States from buying our wheat, even if we would, nor can we keep track of it when it is ofr export. We may be told that it is for export, but beyond that we don't know where it goes. The matter cannot be regulated from Canada. If the British government suspects that exporters in the United States are shipping the wheat or flour to Germany, by way of a neutral country, it is up to the British government, through the navy, to stop the practice."

When Napoleon invaded Egypt by war of Suez, he attempted to cross the Red Sea at the spot assigned by tradition to the crossing of the Children of Israel. He and his horsemen, however, seem unintentionally, to have imitated Pharaoh rather than Moses, for they came very near to being drowned. According to French accounts, Napoleon saved his army by his presence of mind, ordering his cavalry to scatter in every direction to multiply the chances of coming on shallow water, and thus finding a line by which he and his people were extricated. The people of Suez, says Kingslake, declare that Napoleon lost his horse, got thoroughly submerged and was only fished out by the assistance of the natives.—London Chronicle.

Dear Sweet Thing—Aren't you feeling well?

Steady—No; I ate German noodle soup and French friend potatoes for supper, and they won't arbitrate.

Zeppelins Not Dangerous

Are Comparatively Cheap in Construction, But Most Expensive to Run

It seems now to be a long way back to August 4, 1913, when the world was startled by the news that Count Zeppelin' airship, Zeppelin IV., had smashed all world's records for dirigibles. She had sailed triumphantly from Frederichshafen to Mayence, and then by Bale, Strassburg and Mannheim to Stuttgart.

England was face to face with the fact that the Germans possessed an aerial cruiser capable of dropping bombs on London, and then returning to Germany, and then returning to earth. And there were then no aeroplanes capable, as now, of performing similiar feats.

The Fatherland went Zeppelin mad, and when, a little later, Zeppelin IV. came to grief, a national subscription of $1,500,000 was raised to replace and to build more like her. Germany, if one can believe what he hears, still pins her faith to Zeppelins and still hopes to use them effectively against the British fleet.

One of the great arguments in favor of Zeppelins is their cheapness as compared with warships. So far as construction goes, this is true.

The newest of these huge airships, which are about the same length as a first class batteship, can be constructed for about $1,000,000. Thus, nine can be built for the money spent on one dreadnought.

But if a Zeppelin is cheap to construct, she is anything but cheap to run. First of all, she must be filled with gas. The gas used is not common coal gas, but pure hydrogen, which is made at a factory and transported in cylinders under pressure.

The original Zeppelin IV. required no less than 17,000 cubic metres of gas for each filling and this operation alone meant an outlay of $2,500.

No fabric has yet been invented which is absolutely gas tight, and the valuable gas is constantly leaking away. A filling lasts for a few days only, and for perfect efficiency it is necessary to feed a Zeppelin with gas every day.

Then as to fuel. A large 40-horse motorcar will run about fifteen miles to the gallon of gasoline. A Zeppelin will not travel much more than one mile to the gallon.

Added to these difficulties is the vulnerability of the dirigibles before gun fire, and the trouble about directing bombs from them with precision, as seen in the attacks on the British warships at Cuxhaven the other day.

They are only capable of doing great damage to crowded, unfortified towns, against which their only effective work has been done so far.

Horses Needed by Britain

Many of Those Bought For Second Contingent to be Shipped Now

The average life of army horses when put on active service at the front in Europe is only about ten days, and consequently the demand for remounts from Canada is steadily increasing. The war office is asking for increased supplies from Canada, and it is understood that a considerable number of the horses purchased for the second Canadian contingent are to be shipped at once to England. They will be replaced by further purchases from the farmers of Canada, under the direction of the purchasing committee appointed by the government.

"Can any one in the audience lend me a $10 gold piece?" asked the prestidigitator.

"Oh, what?" queried the pawnbroker in the third row.

Soldiers Under Fire

The Terror of Anticipation and the Triumph of Experience

The man who has not been under fire always desires eagerly to know what were the feelings of the man who has been during this ordeal. It is probable taht he does not frequently find the information given by veterans either satisfying or enlightening. Being under fire for the first time exists, as a psychoicgical problem, only in the most shadowy form until the idiosyncrasies of the individual man have been taken into account.

It has been my good fortune to enjoy many opportunities of talking with soldiers who have been wounded in action. I have visited Belgian, French, and British hospitals at various periods, and, as a medical man, have been afforded special facilities for study. These opportunities have convinced me that no two men feel quite the same sensations whilst under fire for the first time, and also that a man is capable of experiencing quite different emotions at different periods of the same day, though his circumstances have not changed.

For example, from the statement of a man who experienced shell fire for the first time in his life in the neighborhood of Arras I gathered that his first feeling had been one of great interest and curiosity. A "Black Maria" fell some hundreds of yards away and sent up a great column of smoke, and at the same time shrapnel was bursting at no long distance. But suddenly there came home the realization that these shells were intended to work havoc, and that, in fact, the position occupied was full of danger. "Then I felt exactly as anybody would feel the moment after he discovered that he was in a field with an angry bull. Every instinct of mind and body prompted flight."

A second man told me that from the moment he came under fire—in a trench—he experienced the most lively terror. "But the feeling passed away after a while, leaving me rather tired and only a little anxious." A third declared that he had been so nervous before going into action that the event put the anticipations of it to shame. He had regarded himself as a dead man, and woke up under fire to the realization that his chances of coming through safely were really good.

Each of these men acquitted himself bravely; two of them were wounded. Clearly, when physical instinct played the coward (I use the word in no censorious sense) moral restraint effected victory. There came a second courage, a courage open-eyed and of clear vision, which, whilst not despising danger, was able to discount it. Under fire these men found a self hitherto unsuspected, that elusive quality which for want of a better title is called manhood.

The achievement of "second courage" is, of course, a well recognized stage in the seasoning process of war. I heard a little story from the lips of a British officer which seem to me to illustrate the genesis of it very convincingly—and the story is worth telling for its own sake. At a certain period of the present war some new troops were sent to hold a particular trench. They suffered a really terrible bombardment with shells and shrapnel, and at last about 100 of them evacuated the position and retired. Presently they met a senior officer, who stopped them and inquired what had happened.

On being informed the officer looked grave and told the men that he would be very sorry to have to use any coercive measures with men whom he knew to be brave fellows. He spoke to them for a short time and steadied them. Then he pointed out trat the way of duty lay backwards towards the position they had left. "I'll walk back a part of the way with you." He did so. The men returned to their post and gave a good account of themselves. In the words of my informant, they "were all right after that."

An officer who had himself seen much service told me before the beginning of the present war that the soldier who said he was indifferent to fire was merely a braggart. That is generally true, though I personally know of a few exceptions. But equally true is it that a man develops a certain callousness, or rather indifference. He learns how to control, then to measure, his fear. He learns to discount possibilities just as the ordinary railway traveller does. And the work in hand gradually engages and holds more and more of his attention. There comes a time again when, in the words of an army doctor who was wounded near Ypres, "You want to go back not because it is pleasant there, but because staying away is just impossible."

While therefore the man who has not been under fire cannot safely count upon experiencing this or that particular feeling when his hour comes—this depending so much upon temperament and circumstances—he can, I believe, count upon achieving the second courage which is the priceless possession of the veteran. He can count upon "making good" in a moral and spiritual sense; upon reaching courage even through the deepest valleys of mistrust and fear. Under fire he may lose every preconceived notion he ever cherished or shunned, but it is at least in the highest degree probable that he will find himself. And it is also probable that that self will be worth the finding.

My excuse for writing this article is the impression I have formed that many brave men suffer a great deal needlessly through anticipation. Anticipation, I am convinced, is almost invariably a false prophet in this respect, and should be dismissed as such. No man can hope to guess at what his feelings are likley to be in circumstances foreign to all his experience. It is wiser policy to accept the mystery as a mystery, in the full confidence that "the red badge of courage" comes inevitably to those who work and wait for it.—London Times.

Krupps Apply for Patents

The official journal of the London Patents Office contains two applications relating to armaments from the Krupp firm of Germany. One patent is sought for gunmounting, another for a projectile fuse. The fact that the Krupp firm should thus reveal secrets of the great plant at Essen to a hostile government has aroused much comment. Patent agents suggest that some hidden motive may lie back of the applications.

Plans of the Allies' in France

Will Endeavor to Make the German Retirement General One When it Commences

Hilaire Belloc, writing in Land and Water, of the battle before Soissons, points out that there is a remarkable similarity between what happened there and at Steinbach in Alsace. The colonel points out that a strong French offensive was ordered with no more than the troops who had been on the spot against a particular section of the long German line; that it succeeded and after a delay of 48 hours at Soissons and nearly of four days at Seinbach a very large German reinforcement arrived and reversed the French attack. The German counter offensive, however, spent itself and could go no further.

The first conclusion drawn from the parallel is thus stated:

"The Germans never knowing quite where the French are going to attack are in great peril at having their line broken wherever an attack on a considerable scale is delivered. They will not risk men, as yet, at any rate, in trying to recover the initiative for themselves and in being the first to attack. They are thus compelled to wait for the French initiative. They meet it, wherever a strong attack is delivered, by hurrinyg up men from elsewhere and the men so hurried up, though coming in great numbers, do little more than hold their own."

A further conclusion is that the Germans draw men from other parts of their line and not from large available reserves of new formations. Mr. Belloc contends that the facts disclosed show that the enemy is put to it by the actual thinness of his line.

He continues: "The problem of the allies in the west is not the problem, of gradually pushing back an opposing force under pressure to shorten lines which are already as stretched as they can be, consistently with being held at all, and when the compulsion for shortening these lines shall arrive it cannot take the form of gradual retirements from one line of trenches to another close behind it. It can only take the form of wholesale retirement, either evacuating Northern France and half of Belgium or evacuating Alsace."

Mr. Belloc also analyses the German report of the Soissons battle and claims that the statement that more than 5,000 Frenchmen were killed, and more than 5,000 taken prisoners is nonsense.

Canada Getting Big Orders

Contracts For at Least $50,000,000 in War Supplies Received Already

How Canadian industries are benefitted by the war is seen by the latest government estimates, which indicate that 3,000 factories are busy with orders which total at least $50,000,000. The prospects are also that the demands for war material will be greatly incerased in the future and there are indications that France and Russia will purchase more heavily in Canada in the future.

The war supplies for which contracts have been let in the Dominion cover a large range of articles. They include rifles, bayonets, uniforms, boots, saddles, truck wagons, ammunition, tents, blankets, and many other materials necessary to equip an army. Great orders of shrapnel shells have also been received by a number of leading Canadian firms, and one estimate indicates that already 100,000 a day are being manufactured in the Dominion with the prospects for an increased output in the future.

The soldiers' pay is another big item in the war expenditure, for which the Canadian government will have to provide large sums. To defray this expense and the others involved as a result of the struggle it is expected that the militia appropriations covering a period of from April 1 to January 1, of next year, will require $100,000,000. Should the conflict last two years it is believed that the Dominion will have expended the sum of $240,000,000 in assisting the empire in its struggle.

Another item which is expected to run into large figures before the war ends in the demand for horses. Experience has proved that the life of a horse on the battlefield is short and hence large orders are expected to be filled in Canada. Beside horses, numerous saddles will be required, and already the French and Russian governments have made heavy purchases here.

Idle Curious Not Wanted

Pleasure Seeking Visitors Only Adding to Burden of Government

Advices from England are that idle visitors to Great Britain are only adding to the burden in that country. The great influx of visitors, out of idle curiosity, has alarmed the government, and they wish such visitors to consider the situation in the British Isles before adding to the burden. In short, to sum up, the British Islands are no place today for curious pleasure seekers. If the influx continues, the home government may resort to measures to check it. Those who have business are welcome, but those who go out of curiosity are only embarrassing the government and are not wanted until normal conditions prevail.

Explosive Needles For Zeppelins

The French war office has now in operation an invention which seems to offer an excellent method of combating Zeppelins. The inventor is M. Antony Jacques, of Grenoble. The new weapon consists of a long needle carrying a small shell. These needles are very light, and so is the shell they carry. When the needle pierces cloth or any light substance—and not till then—it explodes the shell. Fired against a brick wall it is harmless. The needles are so small that a good quantity can be carried on an aeroplane. They can be fired from a very light gun, and when once they strike a Zeppelin and explode, they will also explode the gases contained in the envelope, and so destroy the whole machine. The invention came to the French war office after careful and exhaustive experiments made by the chief of the fire brigade at Grenoble

Benefits of War

What is to Happen When the Allied Nations Emerge Victorious?

Lord Roseberry contributes a preface to a history of the war by John Bucham in the course of which he says:

"At present we do not authentically know even the subtle causes which produced this convulsion over half the world. What is on the surface is clear enough, but it is what is under the surface that matters.

"I am reluctant to believe in a diabolical and cold blooded scheme to bring about war at this time. At least this does not seem to be proven. If war was being planned, it was, I suspect a longer and a slower match that was burning for a later explosion; and as regards our own part in it one would conjecture that that was, strangely enough, unexpected in Prussia, to judge from the venomous and insane fury which has raged against us in Germany since we entered on the campaign.

"We must then suspend our judgment as to the real cause of the war till time and documents are given."

After discussing the present phase of the struggle, Lord Roseberry continues:

"We only see something of the first act of the drama but it will not be complete till we know the fifth. If the Prussians are victorious we need not trouble our heads. That supremacy means, it would seem, the end of liberty, of civilization, and of religion, as we have understood them to be and we shall be compelled to kneel before the dragon of brute force. That contingency, however, we all exclude.

"But what will follow a victory of the Allies? Will it be a cessation of the burden of armament and the establishment of a more balanced equipoise of power in Europe? None can tell but the answers to these questions, to be unfolded in the fifth act make it much the momentous part of the drama?

"Talk, however, is easy and pleasant. War is an accursed thing which punishes the innocent and generally the guitly go free, but our chroniciers cannot fail to enlarge upon the incalculable blessing which the damnable invasion of Belgium has revealed to the world.

"The enthusiastic and weatherproof unity of the British empire, that would be worth any ordinary war, and is not perhaps, too dearly bought even by such an appalling conflagration as this.

"And this unity, as it is not the beginning, so it is not the end. Bloodshed in common is the cement of nations and we and our sons may look to see a beneficience of empire not such as the Prussians dreamed, not a warlordship of other nations; not a nightmare of oppression, but world-wide British influence which will be a guarantee of liberty and peace, and which, hand in hand, with our allies in Europe and with our kindred in the United States should go far to make another war such as this impossible.

"That would be a crowning glory to fight for, again for humanity such as no other war has achieved, and yet not an impracticable dream."

Huge Air Fleet

Great Britain is Surprisingly Strong Strong in Matter of Aircraft

A letter to the Chicago Herald from London, contains the information that England is far readier than the world believes in the matter of aircraft. In spite of the secrecy thrown around everything relating to war preparations, it is an open secret in military circles that the British government has in its possession a number of Zeppelins and what are believed to be far more effective a lot of huge aeroplanes capable of carrying a crew of 21 men, and armed with a number of powerful anti-aircraft guns.

Prior to the war, the British army aeronautic service placed small confidence in the Zeppelins and decried the possibility that they could work much harm.

During the recent raid of Cuxhaven, the ease with which Zeppelins were driven off by the British seaplanes was pointed to as evidence of the non-value of the German crafts. But the British authorities apparently determined to be as well equipped in every respect as their enemies, acquiring dirigibles of the German type. The number of such dirigibles flying the British flag is not known, but it is said to be sufficient to make a decided impression when the strategic moment for their use arrives.

More faith is placed by British fliers in the enormous aeroplanes which have been constructed. These planes have been equipped with a special anti-aircraft gun, designed to take up the recoil when the gun is fired. The details of the armament of the latest craft have been kept secret, but enough is known to justify the statement that the vessels are the most formidable type in existence.

To Increase Food Production

Finance Minister Addresses Agricultural Conference on Need of Increased Farming

Speaking at the agricultural conference held at Ottawa, Hon. W. T. White stated that the minister of agriculture had announced and was preparing to carry out an extensive programme for stimulating food production.

"A new era had now dawned," said Mr. White, in concluding his remarks, "in which the policy would be to greatly increase production. This was a new national policy of patriotism, because at this juncture patriotism and production march hand in hand. Britain's fleet ensures the safe transport of Britain's food supply, but does not ensure the supply itself. The dominions of the empire ought to make that supply certain and ample. Canada will do her full share and more, if possible, in this, as in other things.

"Our soldiers offer their lives. Those who remain at home may be depended upon to offer their labor."

Over the porch of the Old South church at Boston is chiseled:

"Behold! I have set before you an open door," and under, on the door, is printed in emphatic letters: "Positively no admittance."

SOME GLOOMY FORECASTS OF THE ECONOMIC OUTLOOK IN GERMANY

SERIOUS SHORTAGE OF FOODSTUFFS EXPECTED

Every Man in France is Determined upon Prosecuting the War to a Successful Outcome, and will Fight to Remove Conditions which Endanger Peace

From an entirely reliable source is secured the following summary of views taken by leading members of the French government in regard to the present conditions and future prospects of the war. Spring will undoubtelly witness new developments of the most important character among them the active interposition of Italy and Roumania.

"With these two nations throwing the weight of their armies into the balance on the side of the allied powers," said a cabinet minister, "I expect that the war will end before next winter."

From confidential reports obtained by the French government by means of reliable agents, it is believed in Paris that the German professions of the soundness of their financial and economic conditions are exaggerated. The German industrial building looks very well from the outside. Its facade is made to look very imposing, but the building within is an empty shell.

Authoritative forecasts of the economic outlook in Germany, chiefly derived from impartial Swiss experts, are gloomy. A serious shortage of foodstuffs is expected before the winter is out.

With reference to the French prosecution of the war a leading minister, who, it must be remembered, was speaking not for the gallery but confidentially and in accents of deep conviction, said:

"Every Frenchman, whatever his politics, is determined upon war to a successful outcome. If we simply drive the enemy out of France we should have accomplished nothing. We are not fighting for the reconquest of Alsace and Lorraine, or for the defeat of Germany, but for the destruction of militarism. We do not want the complete downfall of Germany. We have no right to enforce any condition on a conquered Germany which we do not impose on ourselves. French and Britain must be predominant in the settlement, if any permanent good is to come out of this war. We both value liberty. The British have a far more deep-rooted conception of liberty than the French have. The French have more equality, but liberty is historic with Britain. The two countries must act with a common aim and with the hope of establishing new conditions in Europe.

"I don't look for the breakup of the German empire unless it comes from internal revolution, but we shall have a right to remove the conditions which endanger peace. For instance, Prussia should not be permitted in future to exercise a preponderating influence in the councils of Germany because as things are, Prussia is the menace. The franchise in Prussia should be made the same as in other parts of Germany. Prussia should be rendered impotent in a military sense, and its artificial majority in the Bundesrath removed so that parliament may have the deciding voice in the affairs of the nation.

"Then we must have a reduction in armaments. I don't see the millenium in sight yet, but the production of arms could be controlled by an international commission on which the present belligerents and neutrals would be represented. This commission would have its agents in every country to see that the manufacture of arms was reduced to the scale imposed on all nations. Limitation of armaments can be accomplished only by international agreement, and it would be necessary to have an international force to see that those agreements were observed."

My informant, who has had excellent opportunities of forming a considered opinion, added that the gravity of the situation and the prodigious nature of the struggle ahead were not under-estimated in France, which, he said, was resolute in pursuing the war to the bitter end.

"There will be no lessening of efforts," he said, "when the Germans are driven out of France. France regards the struggle as a war of civilization, and is prepared to act up to the spirit of Premier Viviani's recent declaration. France was never so fortunate in the absence of ambitious men searching after self-glorifications. There is more unity of national sentiment than in England, and a supreme desire to subdue an element which would tend to weaken France internally."

Heroism and Chivalry

Enemy Cheers Brave Conduct of French Stretcher-bearers

Le Temps prints a letter written by a French soldier to his family, which illustrates how French heroism was chivalrously recognized by the Germans.

"Before Montaquan, in the Somme district," he says, "was a villa which the Germans held strongly, and which we vainly tried to storm. Our greatest efforts only brought us to the enemy's wire entanglements. At midnight several of our woundel lay helpless before the German trenches, whence it was certain death for us to try to fetch them. On the following morning two stretcher-bearers—one belonging to a religious order—left the French lines and coolly approached the German wires, waving Red Cross flags.

"The fusillade immediately ceased on both sides, as a German officer cried in good French, 'What are you going to do?' The bearers answered coolly, 'Pick up the wounded.' The German replied, 'Very good, I give you permission, but you ought to have come yesterday, thus saving them a wretched night. I would certainly have ordered my men to cease firing.'

"One of the German officers shook hands with the religious brother, saying, 'You are brave fellows. We give you half an hour to finish your work, and the firing will begin again.'

"Meanwhile the German soldiers lying on a bank nearby waved their hats, cheering loudly. Thus were saved nearly a dozen wounded, all of whom are now recovering."

Canadian Fisheries

Fisheries of the Dominion Are the Most Extensive in Whole World

The annual report of the department of marine and fisheries emphasises the fact that the fisheries of the Dominion are the most extensive in the world. It likewise noted that the water in and around Canada contains the principal commercial fool fishes in greater abundance than the waters of any other part of the world.

The total marketed value of all kinds of fish, etc., taken by Canadian fishermen from the sea and inland lakes and rivers during the year ended March 31, 1914, amounted to $33,207,748.

This value falls short of that for the preceding year by $181,716. This is accounted for by the Sockeye salmon run in Northern British Columbia being smaller than usual, and the decrease in the value of halibut.

Of this total value the sea fisheries contributed $29,472,811; while the inland fisheries contributed $3,734,937.

The value of the fish catch by provinces was as follows:

British Columbia, $13,893,980; Nova Scotia, $8,297,626; New Brunswick, $4,308,707; Ontario, $2,674,685; Quebec, $1,850,427; Prince Edward Island, $1,280,447; Manitoba, $606,272; Saskatchewan, $148,602; Alberta, $81,913; Yukon, $68,265.

The young mother stole silently upstairs one evening, to be sure that her little son was sleeping safely. As she paused at the door she saw her husband standing beside the crib, gazing earnestly down at the sleeping child. Tears filled the mother's eyes, and she thought: "How dearly Frederick does love that boy?"

But just then he turned and saw her. "Amelia," he said, "I don't see how on earth they can get up a crib like this for three dollars and sixty cents."

Assistance of Japan

Japanese Foreign Legion Would Help to Crush Germans

The Japanese foreign legion, now being raised voluntarily in Japan to reinforce France on the firing line, will be very welcome. For the first time officialdom acknowledges this.

It is admitted that the raising of a volunteer force of Japs to tender their services as La Payette did in the American revolutionary war, will solve a knotty problem. Official participation by the regular Japanese army, under their regular officers and in every way on the same basis as the British, French and Belgians, might result in a serious complication. They might have to be paid and Japan would be in a position to claim much of the credit for victory should her sons aid in the final crushing of the German empire.

But with the foreign legion coming at least one objection would be solved. These men are reported to be picked veterans of the Russo-Japanese war. They are to be equipped as few Japanese troops ever have been. It is rumored that at their head will come ont of Japan's greatest military geniuses, a man whose name will mean much to the allies.

Not only will the foreign legion fight on French soil, but it is expected the Japanese army will eventually enter the war in the west, as an active ally of Russia and Britain. There is said to be a growing sentiment in Britain to ask Japan to take over the protection of Egypt and India, thus releasing for active service against Germany the many British regiments now held idle in these two countries. Russia is said to have suggested that she would welcome an alliance of which would permit the Japs to take a position with the Russians on the firing line in East Prussia, in Galicia and elsewhere along the miles of battle-front extending across the continent of Europe.

Britain and Russia could easily pay Japan for this work. In case of victory—and every expert here agrees that Japan can clinch the victory—that nation would get her share of the compensations. In discussing this, Lucien Millevoye of La Patrie, after declaring that the subject of Japan's help must not be considered a confession of weakness, says:

"France, alert and ready, with the sword of victory already in her hand, implores no one's aid. She merely says to a strong friend, 'If you wish a part of the glory, take it.'"

To Fight to the Bitter End

German Huns Begin to Talk of What Will Happen if Defeat Comes

Maximilian Harden, reviewing the war in his organ, Die Kukunft says:

"Beat us. Drive us into the sea, into the Rhine. Starve us to submission. We shall die honorably, die standing up with clean arms. I do not know whether we shall win, but we know we shall not end unworthily. We are conserving both our confidence and our nourishment for a very long struggle, yet in a year we may be using thorns and thistles for a time, instead of bread. We are quieter than in the first current of the war's enthusiasm, but not more cowardly; nor are we to be intimidated. In prayer we are ever joyful, and still bark to the German maxim, 'Rely upon thyself; then wilt thou never deceive thyself.'"

Walk—Why did you take off your hat to that girl? You don't know her.

H. McIntosh—No; but my brother does, and this is his hat.

TOWN OF GLEICHEN, ALBERTA

Abstract of Financial Statement December 31st, 1914

ASSETS

Waterworks, sewerage plant, equipment and lots	$40,252.84
Town Hall, equipment and lots	7,516.61
Cemetery Property, 10 acres	1,531.50
New and old nuisance grounds	550.00
Old Fire Hall building and lots	450.00
Fire equipment	1,329.00
Stock, tools, sewer pipes, W. & S. supplies, etc	1,943.19
Estimated value of sidewalks	2,707.50
Street grader	200.00
Street lights	60.00
Accounts receivable	7,418.37
Cash on hand	598.93
	$64.557.94

LIABILITIES

Debenture indebtedness unpaid	$45,045.28
Notes due Canadian Bank of Commerce and accounts payable	5,575.80
Surplus	13,936.86
	$64,557.94

BALANCE SHEET

RECEIPTS

Cash on hand Dec. 31st, 1913	$ 439.10
Taxes and licenses	10,665.34
Dog taxes and fines	302.30
Water fees and sundry receipts	1,567.79
Refunded from W. & S. account	1,959.33
Proceeds of notes from Bank	13,054.25
	$27,988.11

DISBURSEMENTS

Salaries	$ 3,422.60
Public works, repairs and construction	774.03
W. & S. maintenance, expense and new equipment	1,878.46
Fire department, new equipment	250.00
Expense accounts	609.04
Grants	338.52
Public school	2,500.00
Debenture payments	4,272.16
Health and sanitary department	105.50
Canadian Bank of Commerce, (notes and interest)	13,447.70
Cash on hand	390.10
	$27,988.11

Certified Correct,
W. R. McKIE, Auditor.

A complete itemised statement of the Town affairs may be seen at any time at the Secretary-Treasurer's office.

PETER MACLEAN,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Canada Expects Every Farmer to Do His Duty

To meet the increased needs of the Empire, the next few weeks will be strenuous ones.

Hicks has a large Range of Stout Wearing Goods for the most strenuous work.

SEMI-READY SUITS—in the very latest patterns.
SPECIAL 14.50 and $15. Suits—for good, servicable wear
DRESS PANTS—from 2.50 to $5.00. Lounge Shirts, Work Shirts, Work Gloves, Stetson Hats, Spring Caps (in latest designs), Slater shoes. We have a special line in Heavy Pants and Bib Overalls, which can't be beat for quality and price. Made to Measure Suits A Specialty.

The Hicks Trading Co.

Phone 37

For Steam Coal, Galt Coal, Bankhead Hard Coal, and Briquettes.

Phone 37

And get their prices for cleaning your yard this spring. Satisfaction guaranteed at lowest prices.

Phone 37

For White Rose Gasoline, Lubricating oils.

We move anything with two ends

BROWN'S TRANSFER

Namaka Notes

A social and musical evening was held in the I. O. O. F. hall on Friday last by the Farmers Union. President G. Peterson occupied the chair. N.N. Hayes of the Gleichen Union gave an interesting address on the objects of the Farmers Union. Amongst those who contributed to the program were Mesdames Green, Peterson and Watson and Messrs H. Wooster and George McBean. A light supper was served by the members of the Union and an enjoyable evening spent.

J. W. Eglese and A. Hawthorne are leaving Namaka for Gleichen. Both will be greatly missed at Namaka. They are members of the I.O.O.F. lodge and Bro. Eglese has always been in great request at the dances and socials as he is an accomplished pianist.

Standard Notes

(Special Correspondent)

The end of the school term in Craigantler district was quite a grand affair. The dramatic entertainment and dance was enjoyed by all. Miss Gubb, the teacher for the last 10 months, was presented with a hundsome present from the children to which Miss Gubb suitably replied.

The Tudor Dramatic Club gave one of their very best performances in the Standard Hall on Friday evening of last week. A large crowd attended and were very well pleased with the performance.

Mrs. Geo. Day has returned from England safely through all the excitement. All are glad to see her again.

Coal! Coal! Coal!!! The best at the price is supplied from the Standard mine.

Tke Standard Cold Storage is a new firm in Standard and is supplying fresh meats of all kinds.

We have some new arrivals lately we expect to see a lot more soon.

M. C. Hansen has returned much improved in health, we hope he will keep that way.

J. Percival has sold his hay at a good price.

Gleichen Grain Market

SPRING WHEAT	
1 Northern	$1.39
2 Northern	1.36
3 Northern	1.31
4 Northern	1.28
5 Northern	1.23
6 Northern	1.17
Feed	1.13
2 C.W. Oats	.60
Ex. 1 Feed Oats	.58
Malting Barley	.65
3 Barley	.65
4 Barley	.63
Feed	.60
1 Nor West Flax	$1.57
2 Can West	1.54
3 " "	1.37

Alberta Estray Law

The Alberta Estray Law prescribes that the party who takes up an estray animal must immediately notify the brand reader nearest to his place to come out and examine the animal and take a copy of the brand, if any, on the animal, Then an advertisment must be inserted in the nearest local paper and also in the Alberta Gazette, and until the law is complied with the holder of an astray cannot collect any fee for his trouble or feed. Prompt action must be taken, the law being very strict in this matter. The brand readers are entitled to a fee of two dollars for each animal they examine and milage to the amount of 10c per mile for the first 10 miles. The cost of the advertising and the reading of the brands is a charge against the estray animal and must be paid when the animal is claimed. The party holding the animal is responsible for all charges until it is sold or redeemed by the owner. No charges for feed are allowed between the 15th day of April and the 15th day of November. From November 15 to April 15 a fee of 15c per head per day is allowed for horses and cattle dating from the day on which the notice is mailed to the owner of the estray animal or to the Alberta Gazette, but not exceeding the sum of nine dollars. South of the 29th township only five cents a day is allowed for feed and the total cost is limited to three dollars.

Queenstown Notes

The farmers union held a well attended meeting in the Liberty School Saturday, March 13th. Considerable business being done along the lines of co-operative buying, such as cedar posts, fence wire, formaldehyde, gopher poison, etc. Some time ago it was decided to hold an auction sale in the district this spring and it was decided at this meeting to postpone it until after the spring work was over. The next meeting of the union will take place at the Queenstown School on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock, March 27th.

The weed inspector is now busily engaged inspecting all seed grain to be sown this spring. This is a new method in weed inspection and no doubt a good one.

Earl Mills is very busy building a new house on the old Richardson homestead which his father, P. Mills bought a couple of years ago. The house will be finished this week and the bride is scheduled to arrive from Calgary soon as the the house is ready.

Mr. Gover of Calgary, who still owns a homestead in the Major district, is here at present helping Earl Mills io build.

A card party was held at Begg's house last Wednesday evening.

There will be very few straw stacks burned here this year as our stock has been fed straw this winter as never before. Quite a few farmers have put in most of the winter hauling straw.

There will be some very lean horses working in the fields this spring and the ever increasing price of oats is not apt to make them much fatter. Those farmers who are able to hitch their implements behind steam or gasoline outfits will be in luck this spring.

P. Mills intends to put three drills and several sections of harrows before and behind the drills, we understand gasoline power will also be used on the Beggs' farm to pull implements this spring.

Ernest Burk who rented the Thompson place last year is getting ready to move on the old Kent place this spring. This whole place has been summer fallowed and is in fine shape for crop this year. Mr. Burk has also bought the railroad quarter next to his farm and intends to break 60 acres on it next summer.

Mr. Mooner, a former resident of the State of Oregon, who has been visiting with E. Burk the past winter has rented the Thompson place this year.

MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE—Six small mares in foal, broke, seven years old, $60.00 each. Also 60 head of Ewes, 4 years old with lamb. G. P. Muir, Gleichen. 52tf

STRAYED—A suitable reward will be paid for information leading to the recovery of one brown mare raising four, white in face, wire cut on left front quarter, also one bay mare raising 5 years, collar marks, branded X9 on left shoulder. Left the premises of J. A. Webb in February. Notify or phone Blackie Rural 610. R. M. Gibson, Blackie. 3.

Horses and Cattle lost and found, for sale and wanted; Seed Grain for sale and wanted; Land to sell, rent or buy, and any other of a similar nature will get quick results by being published under this heading.

FOR SALE—Seed Oats. 3000 bushels of Silver mine and English Abundant. Cleaned ready for seeding. No foul seed. Apply to F. T. Hill, Buffalo Hills. Address Gleichen, 2

FOR SALE—Marquis Seed Wheat. Special strain American Banner Oats and Premost Seed Flax. F. C. Williams, Box 50, Gleichen, Alberta. tf

Gleichen Public School Monthly Report

Appended is the report of the Gleichen Public School for the month of February:

Advanced Department
Grades VIII and IX

Grade VIII, Honor list:
Rupert Hunter
Robina Brereton
Fred Vigar

Grade IX, Honor List:
Victor Beaupre
Douglas James
Jean McMillan

Present every day—Leslie Brereton, Victor Beaupre, Robina Brereton, Ruth Buckley and Rupert Hunter.
Number on roll 16
Average attendance 14.5
Per centage of attendance, 90.63
Number of teaching days for the month, 20.

H. Dexter McKay, Principal

Senior Intermediate
Grades V and VII

Present every session: Loma Koepp, May Jones, Dennis Ramsbottom, Marian Ryan, Lewis Bartsch, Walter Laycock, Charlie Jones, Sterling Lyons, Levitt Ramsay, Thomas Plant, Rachel Koefoed, Orland Lyons John Orlesky, Roy Parker.
Number on roll 34
Average attendance 32.26
Percentage of attendance 94.89

Miss Edgar, teacher

Junior Intermediate
Grades II, III and IV

Pupils standing highest in each class:
Grade II:
Jessie Leggat
Mary Moore
Edith Millie
Willie Graves
Mary Linden
Grade III:
Louise Desjardine
Lester Saunders
Willie Taylor
Alice Brereton
Teddy Bartsch
Grade IV:
Lorne Leggat
Frankie Plante
Charley Walker
Vera Ramberg
Raymond Parker

Present at every session:
Jessie Leggat, Cecil Lyon, Jackie Marshall, Rosa Desjardine, Louise Desjardine, Theodore Bartsch, Alice Brereton, Willie Taylor, Mary Lindon, Dorothy Wilson, Lester Sanders, Velma Sanders, Mary Moor, Edith Millie, George Sanders.
Number on roll 31
Average attendance 30.15
Percentage of attendance 97.26.

Miss F. Bowser, teacher

Primary Department
Grade II

Honor List:
Irvin Young
Mildred Bolinger
Harold Prestwick
Jimmie Wright
Earl Bragg

Grade I
Jean McLean
John McDowell
Emily Marshall
Ella Sanders
Marville Follette

Present every session, Lucy Morton, Irvin Young, Gordon Dodds, Barney Wilson, James Wright, De Forest Lyons, Earl Bragg, Mildred Bolinger, John Plante Rene Parker, Lea Desjardine, Emily Marshall, John McDowell, Jean McLean, Edith Desjardine, Alice Desjardine, Stanley Young, Edward Holland, George Desjardine, Lucienne Simonin, Rosa Desjardine, Robert Taylor, Harold Prestwich, Charlotte Linden, Nora Roberts, David Linden, Lucille Follette, Douglas Young, George McKenzie, Fred Parker, George Roberts, Ella Sanders, Hugh Beach and Albert Desfardine.
Number on roll 45
Average attendance 42.84
Percentage of attendance 95.20

Miss K. M. Aylott, teacher

Wanted—Reliable man with equipment to sow and harvest 100 acres of wheat this season on my farm nine miles from Gleichen. Apply to J. C. Munger, Cozad, Nebraska. 49tf.

FILMS or plates developed. Printing done. All work guarnteed first class. See F. A. Williams. Box 50 Gleichen. 48tf

WANTED—By Mrs. Fred Hamar, dress making or plain sewing, moderate charges. Pinders' house, Crowfoot Street. 48tf

FOR SALE OR TRADE—A five passanger car in good running order will trade for live stock. Anyone wanting a bargain will do well to apply to Fred Telford. Phone R614 Gleichen. 51

DR. DeVAN'S FEMALE PILLS Reliable monthly medicine for all Female Complaint. $5 a box, or three for $10, at drug stores. Mailed to any address on receipt of price. THE SCOBELL DRUG Co., St. Catharines, Ontario.

PHOSPHONOL FOR MEN Restores Vim and Vitality; for Nerve and Brain; increases "grey matter"; a Tonic—will build you up. $3 a box, or two for $5, at drug stores, or by mail on receipt of price. THE SCOBELL DRUG Co., St. Catharines, Ontario.

Sold at Yates Drug Store

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS

On March 21st the CALL starts on its ninth year of publication and as there are several hundred subscriptions then due and many over due we would most respectfully ask all to send in the respective amounts.

We have just received notice from the manufacturers of paper that owing to the change in tariff all prices and quotations have been withdrawn and that all future quotations and contracts will be subject to tariff and other changes not under their control. The price of paper has been steadily going up and as everyone knows the subscription price barely covers the cost of the paper.

However, it is not the intention of the CALL at present to raise the subscription price of this paper, as many other newspapers are doing, but in order to cope with the situation we must ask that all subscriptions be paid in advance, which we think under the circumstances, all will agree is most reasonable and will not be offended if within one month after a subscription is due in advance their name is dropped from our list.

Each subscriber will greatly oblige as they receive their statements of amounts due by writing us at once.

NEWSPAPER LAW

1.—The postmaster is required to give notice by letter (returning the paper does not answer the law) when a subscriber does not take his paper out of the office, and state the reason for its not being taken. A neglect to do this makes the postmaster responsible to the publisher for payment.

2.—If any person orders his paper discontinued he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not. There can be no legal discontinuance until payment is made.

3.—Any person who takes a paper out of the postoffice, whether directed to his name or not or whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible for the pay.

4.—If a subscriber orders his paper stopped and the publisher continues to seud, the subscriber is bound to pay for it if he takes it from the postoffice This proceeds upon the ground that man must pay for what he uses.

FOR

Painting and Kalsomining

W. C. REAZIN, The Oil Man. CLUNY

The man who knows how Estimates Furnished